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This guide is designed to provide seventh-grade social studies teachers with materials needed to present instruction in reading skills and to teach those facts, concepts, and attitudes which are the aim of social studies education. Entries on the subject of New York State government and local government are arranged by topic, and material within each topic is arranged according to two texts: "Living in New York" by Flierl and Urell, to be used with modified classes, and "New York: The Empire State" by Ellis, Frost, and Fink, to be used with honors and average classes. To promote the development of comprehension, vocabulary, critical thinking, and study skills, the guide presents exercises in outlining, critical reading, skimming, and interpreting charts and diagrams. Questions are designed to evaluate the student's mastery of these skills and of content subject matter. Some questions included are designed to cover collateral chapters in the two texts. (RT)

Developmental Reading in Social Studies

New York State Government
and Local Government

ED023549

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RE 001

a guide for teachers GRADE **7** REVISED

Sewanhaka

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2

NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

#3

Developmental Reading in Social Studies

REVISED

New York State Government
and Local Government

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a guide for teachers

GRADE

7

Sewanhaka

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2

NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK

Summer 1964

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This revised edition extends to our newly-adopted seventh grade social studies texts the district's well-known program of developmental reading in the content areas. In publishing this guide, the district reaffirms its belief in the value of developmental reading for secondary school pupils.

This volume represents the cooperative efforts of many participants with special talents whose contributions I acknowledge with appreciation.

Mrs. Minna Cooper
Mr. Donald Laux
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Mrs. Diana Oestreicher
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For technical production of the
guide.

It is expected that the reading departments and junior high social studies departments of the several schools will plan for the inclusion of this material in the social studies program. Teachers using the guide are urged to keep notes on their critical analysis of it. After a suitable period of time, the guide will be evaluated and appropriate action will be taken.

John W. Nicoll
Principal of the District

September 1, 1964

GUIDE TOPICS CORRELATED WITH TEXTS

FLIERL AND URELL
Living in New York

ELLIS, FROST AND FINK
New York: The Empire State
Chapter No.

Unit I. New York State Geography:
Regions, Resources, and
Communities.

Chapter No.

1. INTRODUCTION and Regions of the Empire State
22. Manufacturing regions in Modern New York
23. Farms and Farming in the Empire State
19. Cities of the Empire State Today
2. Communities in New York Yesterday and Today

Chapter No.

1. Nature Molds New York
2. New York is the Most Important Business State
3. Rural New York Provides Wealth and Recreation
4. Urban New York Offers Jobs and Recreation

Unit II. Early New York History:
Settlement to State-
hood (Indians; Dutch;
English; Revolutionary
War)

5. The Algonkian and Iroquois Indians
6. New York in the Days of the Dutch
7. New York as an English Colony
8. New York in the War for Independence
9. The Rough Road to Victory

5. The Indians Rule New York
6. Dutch Traders and Farmers Penetrate the Wilderness
7. Farmers and Merchants Develop Colonial New York
8. Settlers Bring Variety to New York
9. New Yorkers Learn Self-Government
10. New York Becomes Important in the British Empire
11. New York Helps Fight the Revolutionary War

Unit III. New York State Govern-
ment and Local Govern-
ment; Social and Cul-
tural Progress

10. A New State in a New Nation
15. Democratic Growth 1800 to the Present
16. New York Pioneers in Social Progress

12. New York Helps Shape the Government
13. New York Leads in Population
17. Democracy Spreads (1789-1825)
18. Political Issues Divide New Yorkers (1825-1865)
19. New Yorkers Make Social Progress

GUIDE TOPICS CORRELATED WITH TEXTS

Unit III. (Continued)

- 25. Local Government in the Empire State
- 24. The State Government of New York

- 21. Reform Triumphs in New York
- 22. Able Governors in New York
- 26. Local Governments Serve Local Needs
- 27. The State Government Works for everyone
- 28. Political Parties Serve New Yorkers
- 29. New York Conserves Human and Natural Resources

Unit IV. Westward Expansion and Transportation in New York State

- 11. Settling Western New York
- 12. Roads and Waterways in Early New York

- 14. Frontiersmen Become Farmers
- 15. New Yorkers Improve the Transportation System

Unit V. Agriculture and Industry Develop in New York State. Problems of the Industrial Age

- 13. New York in the Railroad Age
- 21. Transportation and Commerce in 20th Century
- 14. The Growth of Commerce and Industry

- 16. New Yorkers Expand Their Business Empire
- 23. Transportation, Agriculture, and Trade Improve
- 24. Industry Expands Rapidly in New York

Unit VI. The Local Community: Long Island and New York City

- 18. The People of New York
- 17. New York: Cultural Center of the Nation
- 20. New York City: World Metropolis

- 20. The Population of New York Increases
- 25. New York Becomes the Nation's Cultural Center
- 32. New York City Has Its Own Government
- 30. New York Becomes the Empire City
- 31. New York Becomes a World Capital

TO THE TEACHER

This volume is one of a six-unit series designed to correlate with the two seventh grade social studies textbooks we use in Central High School District No. Two. The textbooks were examined by social studies teachers and organized into the following topical units:

- Unit I - New York State Geography: Regions, Resources, and Communities.
- Unit II - Early New York History: Settlement to Statehood (Indians; Dutch; English; Revolutionary War)
- Unit III - New York State Government and Local Government; Social and Cultural Progress
- Unit IV - Westward Expansion and Transportation in New York State
- Unit V - Agriculture and Industry Development in New York State. Problems of the Industrial Age
- Unit VI - The Local Community: Long Island and New York City

Each of these six units embraces several chapters of each of our two texts. The chart which precedes this page gives the details of this break down into units.

This series is based on three assumptions:

1. Teachers can not take for granted that pupils enter junior high school fully trained for the reading tasks they will encounter.
2. Secondary school pupils need continuing developmental reading instruction which will enable them to cope with the textbooks of constantly increasing difficulty which they will encounter as they progress through school.
3. The person best equipped to teach the special reading skills needed in as specialized a course as social studies is the social studies teacher.

The purpose of this volume and its collateral material is to provide the teacher of seventh grade social studies with the aids he needs to instruct his students in the skills they require for reading their texts and supplementary books. This volume is designed to accomplish the dual objectives of providing instruction in reading skills, and, at the same time, teaching those facts and concepts, and developing those attitudes which are the aim of social studies instruction.

The following information will help you to use this material more effectively.

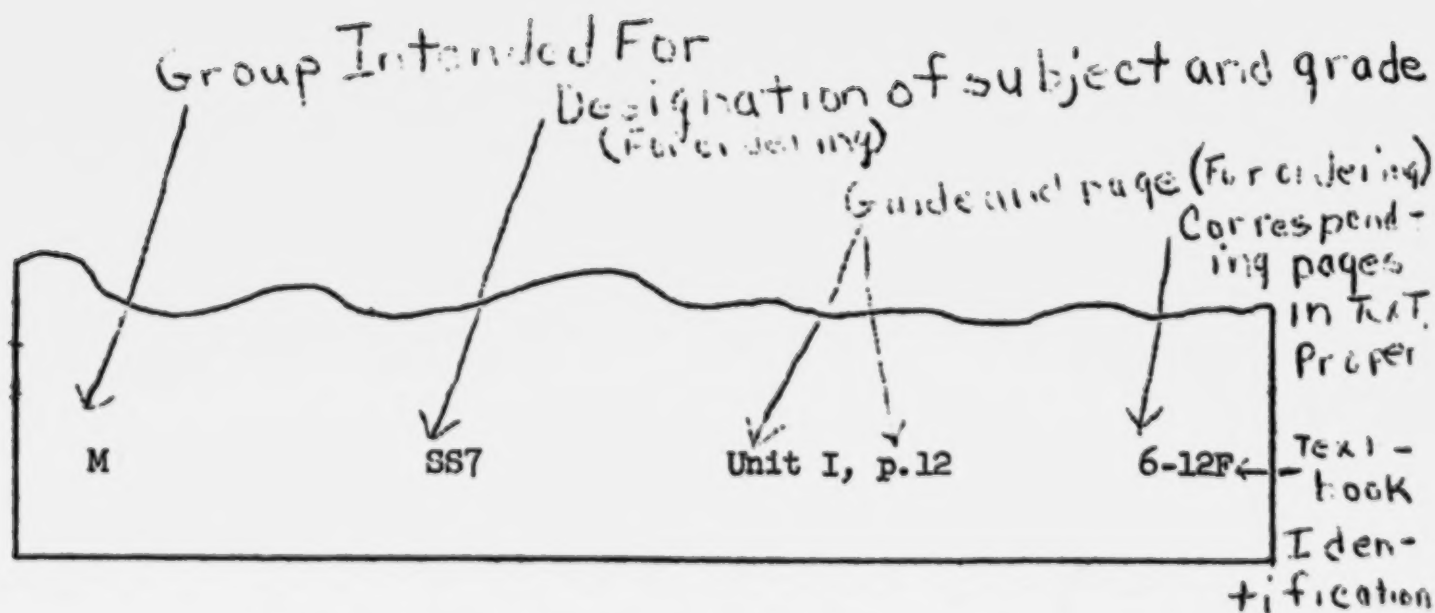
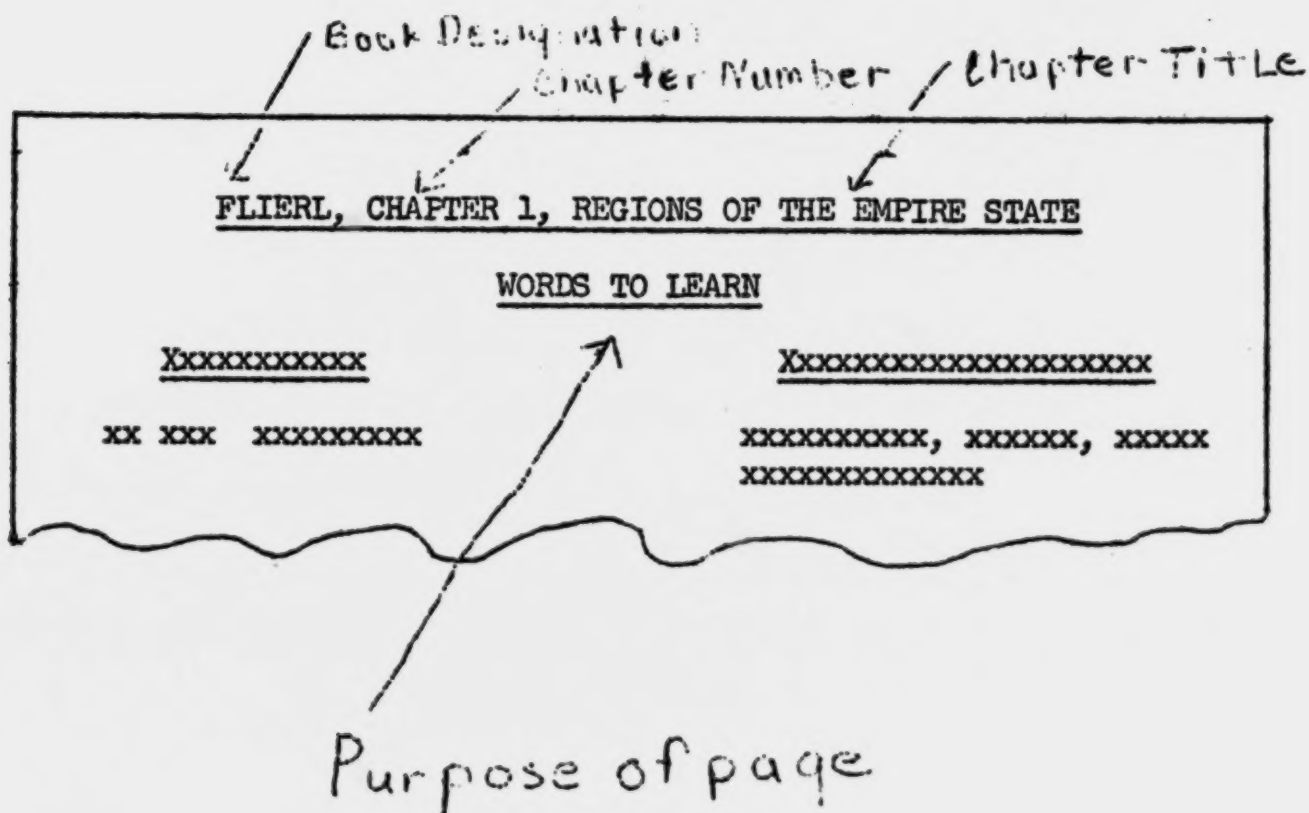
1. Nature of the material: All of the pages in this volume are addressed directly to the pupil (except, of course, for these few prefatory remarks), and all can be requisitioned in any quantity desired.
2. Ordering material: Material should be requisitioned through your department chairman, who, in turn, will order it from the I.M.C. Order all the material for an entire chapter at one time. Allow two weeks for delivery.
3. Format: This material follows a consistent format. It is arranged by topics, and within each topic arranged according to the two texts; the Ellis book for honors and average classes, and the Flierl book for modified classes. (If you are teaching only modified classes, for example, you may want to fold under the pages of Ellis material until next year, and vice versa.) The material corresponding to a chapter in either text consists of the following:
 - A. A list of new vocabulary words and a separate list of the proper nouns in the chapter. Asterisks mark words which the authors of the textbooks themselves indicate need explanation. Some of the words have been underscored to show they appear in context immediately below. This provision of a context in which the word's real meaning is revealed is an important part of the guide.
 - B. A test of the new vocabulary words.

- C. A reading guide which, by directing the student's reading to the salient features given under each bold-faced sub-heading of the text, provides purpose and direction.
- D. An exercise designed to develop a specific reading skill.
- E. Questions designed to evaluate the pupil's mastery of the chapter's reading, critical thinking skills and the subject matter content of the chapter. NOTE: SOME QUESTIONS ARE DESIGNED TO COVER COLLATERAL CHAPTERS IN THE TWO BOOKS (ELLIS AND FLIERL) AND ARE SO IDENTIFIED.

4. Page identification Each page is marked to indicate:

- A. The book on which it is based (whether Ellis or Flierl).
- B. The chapter number and title of the text to which it corresponds.
- C. The function (reading skills taught, etc.) of the material presented on the page.
- D. The type of class (honors, average or modified) for which the exercise is intended.
- E. The page numbers in the text to which it corresponds.

A specimen page showing the labeling and coding of each page follows.



SPECIMEN PAGE SHOWING LABELING AND CODING

The letter in the lower left hand corner of each page designates the type of class for which the exercise is geared: A - average class; H - honors; M - modified.

Sometimes when some of the questions on a sheet are intended for the average group and others for the honors group, only, they will be so coded. The lower left hand corner designation $\begin{cases} A: 1-6 \\ H: 1-10 \end{cases}$, for example, indicates that in the opinion of the person who composed the exercise, average pupils should be able to handle only the first six questions, but honor pupils should be able to handle all ten.

This material, if made a vital part of the daily structure of your teaching, should be a valuable aid in improving reading skills generally and social studies skills particularly.

UNIT III. NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT;
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL PROGRESS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FLIERL AND URELL
Living in New York

ELLIS, FROST AND FINK
New York: The Empire State

<u>Text Chapter Number</u>	<u>Text Title</u>	<u>Guide Page Number</u>	<u>Text Chapter Number</u>	<u>Text Title</u>	<u>Guide Page Number</u>
X	A New State in a New Nation	1	XII	New York Helps Shape the Government	7
			XIII	New York leads in Population	13
XV	Democratic Growth 1800 to Present	19	XVII	Democracy Spreads (1789-1825)	26
			XVIII	Political Issues Divide New Yorkers (1825-1865)	33
XVI	New York Pioneers in Social Progress	40	XIX	New Yorkers Make Social Progress	50
			XXI	Reform Triumphs in New York	57
			XXII	Able Governors in New York	64
XXV	Local Government in the Empire State	71	XXVI	Local Governments Serve Local Needs	80
XXIV	The State Government of New York	84	XXVII	The State Government Works for Everyone	97
			XXVIII	Political Parties Serve New Yorkers	106
			XXIX	New York Conserves Human and Natural Resources	113

FLIERL, CHAPTER 10, A NEW STATE IN A NEW NATION

WORDS TO LEARN

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>People, Places, Events, et cetera</u>
p. 150 state, colony, constitution, committee, *provisions, *legislature	United States, White Plains, Convention of Representatives, Robert Livingston, John Jay, Gouverneur Morris, Kingston, Assembly
p. 151 Council, veto, common people, senator, <u>delegate</u> , democratic, populous	Senate, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Albany, George Clinton, De Witt Clinton, James Clinton
p. 152 *document	Articles of Confederation
p. 153 *national government, *ratified	Constitutional Convention, Rhode Island, Philadelphia, Constitution of the United States, "Founding Fathers", Alexander Hamilton, New York Legislature, Confederation
p. 154 ratification, <u>guarantee</u> , *privilege	President, Senate, Federalists, Anti-Federalists, James Madison, Virginia, Federalist Papers
p. 155 <u>mammoth</u> , clergyman, <u>commerce</u>	Columbia College, Noah Webster, Battery
p. 156 *amendments, * <u>inauguration</u> , <u>oath</u> , <u>capital</u>	Bill of Rights, War for Independence, George Washington, Fort George, Federal Hall
p. 157 independence, declaration, grievance	Philadelphia, War of 1812, Great Britain, New England
p. 158 militiamen, <u>fleet</u>	Canada, Detroit, Niagara River, Queenston, Lake Erie, Battle of the Thames, Northwest, Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, Buffalo, Lewiston, Niagara Falls, General Alexander Macomb, Commodore Thomas Mac Donough, Plattsburgh, Battle of Lake Champlain

Words Used in Context

legislature The legislature of the United States meets to make the laws for our nation. Every state sends representatives to the legislature.

delegate New York State sent three delegates to the meeting. Each delegate was a fine representative from his state.

document Put your father's will in a safe place because it is an important document.

Words Used in Context (continued)

guarantee I will not do the work unless you guarantee that I will be paid. I must be sure because I need the money. In fact put the guarantee in writing and I'll start.

mammoth Building a house is a mammoth task. I think it's too much for one person.

commerce New York City is a center of trade and commerce. Many businesses and banks are located in New York City.

inauguration At the inauguration of President Kennedy, Robert Frost read a poem to honor the President who was being sworn in.

oath Each President takes an oath and swears before God that he will do his best for his nation.

capital The capital of New York State is Albany. If you visit Albany you will see government buildings where the business of running our State is handled.

fleet There is a fleet of ships in the harbor. Seeing a large group of ships like that is a beautiful sight.

FLIERL, CHAPTER 10, A NEW STATE IN A NEW NATION

VOCABULARY TEST

Write the word from Column I that best completes the statement in Column II.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
a. legislature	1. The President takes an _____ to defend the laws of the U.S.A.
b. delegate	2. The _____ of ships in the harbor is from Spain.
c. document	3. The Constitution _____ certain rights to the people of the U.S.A.
d. guarantee	4. Legal _____ are usually put away very carefully.
e. mammoth	5. The _____ of New York State makes New York's laws.
f. commerce	6. Building that bridge will be a _____ task.
g. inauguration	7. Washington's _____ took place at Federal Hall.
h. oath	8. New York City is a center of trade and _____.
i. capital	9. I hope the _____ to the Convention is capable of representing us.
j. fleet	10. The _____ of New York State is Albany.

FLIERL, CHAPTER 10, A NEW STATE IN A NEW NATION

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

- p. 150, NEW YORK BECOMES A STATE
1. How many colonies were there?
 - p. 150, The state gets a constitution
 2. What 3 famous New Yorkers headed the committee?
 3. When was the constitution of the State of New York adopted?
 4. Where?
 5. On what was the new constitution based?
 6. What was the job of the legislature?
 7. Of how many houses does the legislature consist?
 8. What are the two houses?
 - p. 151, Who could vote?
 9. Who could vote?
 - p. 151, Slavery
 10. Was slavery permitted?
 - p. 151, The capitals of New York
 11. Where did the government first meet?
 12. What was its second capital?
 13. What was the third capital?
 14. What is the present capital?
 15. When was it made the capital?
 - p. 151, The first governor
 16. Who was the first governor?
 17. What other post did he hold (after he was governor)?
 18. For what is Jame Clinton remembered?
 19. Why is De Witt Clinton remembered?
 - p. 152, THE UNITED STATES GETS A NEW CONSTITUTION
 20. After the Revolutionary War, what was the attitude of the American people toward their government?
 21. What were the Articles of Confederation?
 - p. 153, Government under the Articles of Confederation
 22. What were some of the weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
 - p. 153, The Constitutional Convention
 23. Where did the Convention meet?
 24. When did the convention meet?
 25. What was the purpose of the convention?
 26. Who were some of the delegates?
 27. What was done at the convention?
 - p. 153, Alexander Hamilton represents New York
 28. How many delegates did New York send to the convention?
 29. What did they do?
 - p. 153, New Yorks' attitude toward the Constitution?
 30. After the Constitution was written and approved, what had to be done?
 - p. 153, The Constitution meets strong opposition
 31. Why were people opposed to the new Constitution?
 32. What was Alexander Hamilton's attitude toward the common people?
 - p. 154, The ratification struggle
 33. What were the names of the two parties concerned with the issue of ratification?
 34. Who led the two parties?
 35. What were the opinions of each party?

DIRECTED READING (continued)

- p. 154, The turning of the tide
36. What writings helped convince the people?
p. 155, The parade of the Federalists
p. 155, Ratification
37. What problem would New York have faced if they did not ratify the new Constitution?
38. What did New Yorkers propose to add to the Constitution?
p. 156, The new government takes charge
39. What famous event took place in New York City, the first capital of the United States?
p. 156, Disappointment
40. To where was the capital moved?
p. 156, WAR OF 1812
p. 156, Causes of the War
41. What were the causes of the War of 1812?
p. 156, Declaration of war
42. Why was there much debating about going to war?
p. 158, New York in the War of 1812
43. Where did most of the land fighting of the War of 1812 take place?
44. How did the United States do during the early part of the war?
p. 158, The British invasion is turned back
45. Why was the Battle of Lake Champlain so important to America?
p. 159, Peace is restored
46. Which side won the war?
47. What was the outcome of the War of 1812?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON PAGES 152, 157, 159, 160

FLIERL, CHAPTER 10, A NEW STATE IN A NEW NATION

ORGANIZATION

Every war is preceded by causes, is fought to a finish, and followed by events which are a result of the fighting. Therefore, every war can be outlined into causes, battles and effects. Below is such an outline. Using your textbook (pp. 157, 158, and 159) fill in the required information.

Causes of the War of 1812

1.

2.

Important Battles in New York

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

Results of the War of 1812

1.

ELLIS CHAPTER 12, NEW YORK HELPS SHAPE THE GOVERNMENT

WORDS TO LEARN

	<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>People, Places, Events, et cetera</u>
p. 154	taxation without representation, <u>*federal</u> , <u>*Confederation</u>	Federalists, Anti-Federalists
p. 155	<u>*constitution</u> , aristocrat	George Clinton, Sons of Liberty, John Jay, General Washington
p. 156	unalienable, legislature, <u>*qualifications</u>	Provincial Congress, Assembly, Senate
p. 157	<u>*paper money</u>	Kingston, Sir Henry Clinton, Tories
p. 158	debts	Alexander Hamilton
p. 159	slavery	Father of New York State, Continental Congress, Articles of Confederation
p. 160	treaty	Philadelphia Convention, Robert Yates, John Lansing
p. 161	central government, <u>*cabinet</u>	<u>*Bill of Rights</u> , Poughkeepsie
p. 162	amendment, petition	Robert Livingston, Poughkeepsie Convention
p. 163	inauguration, adopt, <u>*capital</u> , testify	
p. 164		Secretary of the Treasury, Jay Treaty, Fort Niagara

Words Used in Context

federal Our federal government spends much more money annually than does our state government. Most of the famous federal government buildings are located in Washington D.C.

confederation The confederation of the states that was formed after the Revolution was a weak union of the states. This confederation or league was in effect too democratic. How do you explain this?

constitution New York's first constitution was not very democratic by today's standards. This written plan of government was later revised so that today we have one the most democratic constitutions in America.

qualifications In order to vote in N.Y. you have to have the following qualifications: you must be literate, twenty-one and a citizen of the United States. There are different qualifications in some states but by and large the requirements are about the same.

Words Used in Context (continued)

paper money When we think of paper money today we think of dollars. During the Revolutionary War however, each state printed its own paper money and this was merely a promise to pay a certain amount of gold or silver after the war.

debts Since the states borrowed a great deal of money they naturally had large debts at the end of the war. Gradually as they paid off these debts they gained the confidence of their citizens.

treaty After almost every war a treaty is signed between the countries that fought. These treaties are, unfortunately, usually not lasting agreements and within a few years the countries are at war again.

cabinet The cabinet is a very important group of advisors today. The President of the United States always consults with his cabinet before making an important decision. This is natural because these men are usually the heads of quite a few different departments and thus have a wide variety of knowledge.

Bill of Rights Among the rights of the people listed in the Bill of Rights is freedom of religion. Both the state and federal constitutions have a Bill of Rights.

capital The capital of New York is Albany, while the capital of the United States is Washington, D.C. Ask your teacher why Albany and not New York City is the capital of New York State.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 12, NEW YORK HELPS SHAPE THE GOVERNMENT

VOCABULARY TEST

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|-----------|
| 1. <u>federal</u> | a. local
b. national | c. state
d. international | 1. _____ |
| 2. <u>confederation</u> | a. union
b. management | c. republic
d. democratic | 2. _____ |
| 3. <u>qualifications</u> | a. directions
b. qualities | c. representatives
d. requirements | 3. _____ |
| 4. <u>paper money</u> | a. coins
b. gold | c. dollars
d. silver | 4. _____ |
| 5. <u>debts</u> | a. an obligation
b. a privilege | c. a payment
d. a difficult story | 5. _____ |
| 6. <u>treaty</u> | a. an argument
b. a declaration | c. an agreement
d. an ally | 6. _____ |
| 7. <u>cabinet</u> | a. a group of advisors
b. a group of carpentors | c. a group of dishes
d. a closet | 7. _____ |
| 8. <u>Bill of Rights</u> | a. list of rights of citizens
b. list of rights of countries | c. list of duties in a democracy
d. list of rights of nations | 8. _____ |
| 9. <u>constitution</u> | a. plan of government
b. ship | c. written plan of government
d. government | 9. _____ |
| 10. <u>capital</u> | a. seat of government
b. a very populated city | c. most important city in a state
d. state building | 10. _____ |

ELLIS, CHAPTER 12, NEW YORK HELPS SHAPE THE GOVERNMENT

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS

p. 155, New Yorkers Argue About Democracy and Adopt a State Constitution

1. Why did Philip Schuyler feel that George Clinton should not be governor?
2. Why did many ordinary people dislike the aristocrats?
3. Which group of people formed the main body of the "Sons of Liberty"?
4. What did the Declaration of Independence mean to New Yorkers?
5. In what ways was New York's first constitution democratic?
6. In what ways was New York's first constitution undemocratic?
7. Why was New York's first constitution so undemocratic?

p. 157, New Yorkers Establish the State Government

8. Who was the first governor of New York?
9. Where did the first state legislature meet?
10. What were two difficult problems that the new government had to face immediately?
11. How did New York raise money after the war?
12. What changes made after the Revolution favored democracy?
13. What was the greatest evil of Revolutionary times?
14. When did slavery end in New York State?

p. 159, New York Adopts the Federal Constitution

15. What federal government was established in 1781?
16. What were the major weaknesses of the Articles of Confederation?
17. What was the purpose of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787?
18. Which New York representative wanted a stronger federal government?
19. What powers were given to the federal government in 1787?
20. Why were many New Yorkers against the new constitution?
21. Who supported the Federalists?
22. Who supported the Anti-Federalists?
23. Why did New York ratify the new constitution if so many people were against it?
24. Which rights in the Bill of Rights are most important to you?

p. 163, New York Helps Start The New Federal Government

25. What was the first temporary capital of the United States?
26. In what positions did George Washington place John Jay and Alexander Hamilton?
27. What were the major accomplishments of Alexander Hamilton?
28. What were the major accomplishments of John Jay?

ELLIS, CHAPTER 12, NEW YORK HELPS SHAPE THE GOVERNMENT

ORGANIZATION THROUGH OUTLINING

Put the following main topics into logical order, one at the head of each of the four columns. New York Helps Start the National Government; New York Forms a State Government; New York Helps Start the Federal Government; A Bill of Rights Protects the People.

Now unscramble the sub-topics below and put each of them under the main topic to which it belongs.

1. Congress of States is weak
2. New York Bill of Rights modeled on federal Bill of Rights
3. Washington is inaugurated
4. National Constitution is written
5. New York's first Constitution
6. New Yorkers debate the constitution
7. Governor George Clinton
8. Property Qualifications for Voting
9. Jay and Hamilton appointed by Washington
10. The people rule

ELLIS, CHAPTER 12, NEW YORK HELPS SHAPE THE GOVERNMENT

FLIERL, CHAPTER 10, A NEW STATE IN A NEW NATION

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

Fill in the blanks:

1. The first governor of New York was _____
2. _____ was a requirement for voting which has been changed.
3. The first governor took office in _____ (year)
4. The original purpose of the Constitutional Convention was to revise the _____
5. A _____ was missing from the original constitution, but it was soon added.
6. The group that favored the new constitution was called _____
7. Washington was inaugurated in the city of _____.
8. _____ represented New York at the Constitutional Convention and became the first Secretary of the Treasury.
9. _____ was the first Chief Justice of the United States.
10. The Constitutional Convention met in the city of _____.
11. The first capital of New York State was _____.
12. The first capital of the U.S.A. was _____.
13. Changes in the Constitution are called _____.
14. Men who remained loyal to England during the War for Independence were called Loyalists or _____.
15. _____ ended in New York in 1827.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 13, NEW YORK LEADS IN POPULATION

WORDS TO LEARN

Vocabulary

People, Places, Events, et cetera

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| p. 174 | wealth, culture | Revolutionary War, Yankees, New England, Irish, German |
| p. 175 | tidal wave, pioneer, enthusiastic, *migration, laden, scraggly, region | Long Island, Brooklyn, Westchester, Dutchess, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Congregational Church, General Sullivan, Hugh White, Whitestown, Utica, Hudson, Albany, Genesee, Mohawk, Catskill, Kingston, Albany, Dutch, Schoharie, North Country, Lake Champlain, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence River, Adirondacks, Vermont |
| p. 176 | *quota, textile, aristocracy, politics | Pennsylvania, Marylanders, Penn Yan, Keuka Lake, Rhode Island, R.H. Macy, Nantucket Island, Manhattan, Erie Canal |
| p. 177 | piety, state aided, academies, immigrants | Gideon Hawley, Hamilton College, Civil War, Scots |
| p. 177 | population, fertile, political freedom, refugees, unbearable | Welsh, Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain |
| p. 178 | large estates, tenant farmers, *blight, *epidemic, influential | Catholic Irish, Church of England, North Atlantic, Dublin, Galway, Liverpool, Irish-American, St. Patrick's Day, Democratic Party, Mass |
| p. 179 | provinces | Buffalo, Rochester |
| p. 180 | breweries, <u>adopted</u> , spectacular | Goethe, John Jacob Bausch |
| p. 181 | resourcefulness, *sanitation, sewage, *tenements, cellar, volunteer, efficient, *political machines | Croton Dam |
| p. 182 | <u>ambitious</u> , recreation, vigorous, City Council of New York, Central Park decent | |

Words Used in Context

immigration Immigration increased after the Civil War when more people than ever before came to America. Immigration of all different nationality groups to New York City has led to its nickname the "melting pot."

quota The quota for Asians entering the United States is much lower than the quota for Europeans. These quotas or allotted portions were established by the federal government and not by the state governments.

Words Used in Context (continued)

generation People of different generations never seem to understand one another. That is why your parents can not understand some of the things you do. Your grandfather's generation was not troubled by the Atomic bomb as is your generation.

political freedom When German immigrants reached America they were amazed by the political freedom here. They had never seen a government that was so democratic and willing to criticize itself.

epidemic The epidemic spread very rapidly among the many people of the community. People and communities are protected against epidemics these days by modern medicine.

adopted Germans adopted American ways quickly because they liked them. The Civil Rights Bill has been adopted by the Congress but unfortunately not by the hearts of many Americans.

sanitation Sanitation in early New York was neglected. The streets were dirty, the garbage was not collected and there was much disease.

political machines One of the most effective political machines was Tammany Hall in New York City. This group of politicians controlled the vote so completely that they kept themselves in power for fifty years.

blight The blight destroyed the crops completely. It was a terrible disease.

ambitious The ambitious student wanted to go to medical school after he finished college. He always wanted to better himself.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 13, NEW YORK LEADS IN POPULATION

VOCABULARY TEST

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|-----------|
| 1. <u>immigration</u> | a. movement out
b. movement in | c. movement around
d. remaining in place | 1. _____ |
| 2. <u>quota</u> | a. remainder
b. a statement | c. allotted portion
d. a saying | 2. _____ |
| 3. <u>generation</u> | a. one hundred years
b. a part of a car | c. people born about the same time
d. different people | 3. _____ |
| 4. <u>political freedom</u> | a. freedom to worship
b. freedom to vote | c. freedom from want
d. freedom from fear | 4. _____ |
| 5. <u>epidemic</u> | a. spreading rapidly
b. something that arouses | c. a doctor's needle
d. disease | 5. _____ |
| 6. <u>adopted</u> | a. failed
b. voted on | c. accepted
d. rejected | 6. _____ |
| 7. <u>sanitation</u> | a. disposal of garbage
b. clean | c. dirty
d. plumbing | 7. _____ |
| 8. <u>political machines</u> | a. a group of machines
b. a group of politicians | c. a group of instructors
d. a group of children | 8. _____ |
| 9. <u>blight</u> | a. spreading rapidly
b. something that arouses | c. a disease
d. a blue light | 9. _____ |
| 10. <u>ambitious</u> | a. desire for success
b. desire for money | c. handy
d. worldly | 10. _____ |

ELLIS, CHAPTER 13, NEW YORK LEADS IN POPULATION

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

- p. 174, Growth of New York's Population

1. What factors contributed to the growth of New York's population?

p. 175, The Yankees invade New York

2. Who were the Yankees?

3. Why did the Yankees come to New York?

4. How did the Yankees learn about New York?

5. How did the Yankees travel?

6. Where in New York did the Yankees settle?

p. 176, The Yankees put their stamp on New York

7. What are some of the things Yankees did to improve our state?

p. 177, European immigrants prefer New York

8. Why was immigration slow before 1820?

9. Why did people come to America?

p. 177, The Irish come in large numbers.

10. Why did the Irish come to America before 1845?

11. What was the major reason after 1845?

p. 179, The Germans settle upstate as well as in New York City

12. Why did the German immigrants come to the New World?

13. In what ways did German immigrants make a living?

p. 180, New Yorkers become city dwellers

14. What were some of the problems of living in a city?

15. Why were living conditions in cities so poor?

16. What progress was made toward solving the problems of city life?

p. 182, Summary

17. How did New Yorkers benefit from immigration?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 182

ELLIS, CHAPTER 13, NEW YORK LEADS IN POPULATION

READING TO MAKE COMPARISONS

Life in New York in the 1800's had its problems. Both city dwellers and frontiersmen faced hardships. Using your book fill in the information asked for below. In column I list the hardships and dangers faced by people living on the frontier. In column II list the dangers faced by the city dweller. After making two complete lists, discuss which life required more courage.

Column I Dangers of frontier life	Column II Dangers of city life

ELLIS, CHAPTER 13, NEW YORK LEADS IN POPULATION

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. _____ Why did the Yankees of New England come to New York? (a) The harsh government of the New England states caused many to leave New England. (b) The climate of New England was unhealthy. (c) Many New Englanders wanted better farm land. (d) The State of New York offered money to people who would settle in the state.
2. _____ If you were a New Englander going to New York shortly after the Revolutionary War, you might have used all of these means of transportation EXCEPT (a) ox cart, (b) steamboat, (c) horse and wagon, (d) sailboat.
3. _____ Which countries sent the most immigrants to the United States before the Civil War? (a) Italy and France, (b) Poland and Russia, (c) Ireland and Germany, (d) Norway and Sweden.
4. _____ All of the following were reasons why the Irish came to America before the Civil War, EXCEPT: (a) There was no way to support the growing population of Ireland. (b) The Irish hated their English landlords. (c) The potato blight caused great hardship for many Irishmen. (d) Most Irishmen were skilled craftsmen and wanted a chance to practice their craft.
5. _____ All of the following were reasons why the Germans came to New York before the Civil War, EXCEPT: (a) Taxes were heavy in the German states. (b) There were few jobs to be had in the German states. (c) Many Germans wanted to spread their religion to America. (d) There was little political freedom in the German states.
6. _____ Where did New Yorkers live before the Civil War? (a) Nearly all of them lived on farms. (b) Nearly all of them lived in cities and towns. (c) Nearly half of them lived in cities and towns. (d) Most of them lived on Long Island.
7. _____ All of the following were disadvantages of city living before the Civil War, EXCEPT: (a) Houses were often crowded. (b) Charity groups helped the poor. (c) Drinking water frequently was impure. (d) Fire was a constant danger.
8. _____ Which statement best describes most city governments before the Civil War? (a) They were honest and efficient. (b) They were run by bosses and political machines. (c) They solved most of the problems facing them. (d) They were so well run that New Yorkers could take pride in them.
9. _____ Central Park was established in (a) 1820, (b) 1850, (c) 1880, (d) 1800.
10. _____ Eleazur Williams claimed to be the (a) legal mayor of Poughkeepsie, (b) the real chief of the Onohdogas, (c) son of King Louis XVI of France, (d) the Marlboro man.

FLIERL, CHAPTER 15, DEMOCRATIC GROWTH: 1800 TO THE PRESENT

WORDS TO LEARN

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>People, Places, Events, et cetera</u>
p. 228 * <u>tenant farmers</u> , rights	Antirent War
p. 229 vassals, * <u>insurrection</u> , <u>delegates</u> , constitution	Calico Indians
p. 230 * <u>abolitionist</u> , fugitive, <u>provisions</u>	Fugitive Slave Act, Horace Greeley, Martin Van Buren
p. 231	Frederick Douglass
p. 232	Harriet Tubman
p. 233 * <u>sabotage</u> , * <u>munitions</u> , assassinated	Confederate
p. 234 * <u>civilian</u> , * <u>grafter</u> , missionaries, refugees	Tweed Ring, Canal Ring, Samuel J. Felden, Chester A. Arthur
p. 235 * <u>spoils system</u> , reform	Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt
p. 236 * <u>conservation</u>	Pure Food & Drug Act
p. 237 <u>depression</u>	Charles E. Hughes, Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt
p. 238	World War II
p. 239	United Nations
p. 240 * <u>racketeers</u>	Thomas E. Dewey

Words Used in Context

tenant farmers A tenant pays rent or services to occupy or use land. The tenant farmers felt that the landlords charged them too much.

insurrection A rising up against the established order is called an insur-
rection. Because of the violent rebellion of the antirenters, the
Governor called in the militia to put down the insurrection.

abolitionist The abolitionist wanted to abolish or do away with slavery.
Not all New Yorkers were abolitionists. Some of them were in favor of
permitting slavery to remain in the South.

sabotage Deliberate destruction of property during a war is sabotage.
Confederate sympathizers tried to sabotage the Union by burning their
bridges.

civilian Civilians do not belong to any of the military services. By
caring for the wounded during the Civil War, the civilians made an im-
portant contribution to the war effort.

Words Used in Context (continued)

grafters Grafters are men who obtain money dishonestly through political office. The Tweed Ring was a gang of grafters in New York City.

spoils system Under the spoils system jobs were given to those who helped elect the winning candidate. The civil service reform law did away with the spoils system.

conservation Conservation refers to the protection of our natural resources. Theodore Roosevelt supported laws to conserve our rivers and forests.

depression When there is a slowing down of business and an increase in employment, the country is suffering from a depression. People stood in lines waiting for free bread during the Great Depression.

racketeers Racketeers sometimes get money from people by threatening to hurt them. A District Attorney prosecutes racketeers.

FLIERL, CHAPTER 15, DEMOCRATIC GROWTH: 1800 TO THE PRESENT

VOCABULARY TEST

Write the letter of the meanings of the words in Column II in the space in front of the word in Column I.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
_____ 1. racketeers	a. one who is not in the armed forces
_____ 2. depression	b. one who wants to do away with slavery
_____ 3. spoils system	c. destruction of property during a war
_____ 4. grafters	d. an uprising or rebellion
_____ 5. civilian	e. those who get money by threat of violence
_____ 6. sabotage	f. people who pay rent in exchange for the use of land
_____ 7. abolitionist	g. period of "hard times"
_____ 8. delegates	h. practice of filling political jobs with friends
_____ 9. insurrections	i. office holders who take money dishonestly
_____ 10. tenant farmers	j. representatives who act for others

FLIERL, CHAPTER 15, DEMOCRATIC GROWTH: 1800 TO THE PRESENT

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Why was it difficult for a tenant farmer to own his land?
p. 228, Rent and the Tenant Farmer
2. How did the tenants react to the high rents charged by the landlords?
p. 228, How the Tenants Reacted
3. What kind of Indians were they?
p. 229, The Calico Indians
4. What other means did the antirenters use to reach their goals?
p. 229, The Antirenters Try Other Means to Reach Their Goal
5. How were voting rights changed?
p. 229, Changes in New York's Constitution
6. What was the result of having local officials elected instead of appointed?
p. 230, Disagreement on the Slavery Problem
7. What steps did N.Y. take in connection with slavery?
p. 230, The Fugitive Slave Act
8. Why did the Fugitive Slave Act create disagreement among the people of N.Y.?
p. 231, The Underground Railroad
9. Why was the escape route called "the underground railroad"?
p. 231, Famous Negro Leaders
10. How did Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass help their fellow negroes?
p. 233, N.Y. During the Civil War
11. How did the British help the Confederacy?
12. How New Yorkers help the Union?
p. 234, Dishonesty in Government
13. What was the Tweed Ring?
p. 235, N.Y. at the Turn of the Century
14. Why were people well-satisfied at this time?
p. 235, Theodore Roosevelt
15. What events in the life of Teddy Roosevelt led to his becoming President?
16. What laws did he favor while in office?
p. 236, N.Y. and WWI
17. Why were some people in N.Y. opposed to the war on Germany?
p. 237, The Prosperous 1920's
18. Why was prosperity especially welcome in 1920?
p. 237, N.Y. Provides National Leaders
19. What contribution was made by the following New Yorkers: Charles E. Hughes, Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Herbert H. Lehman?
p. 237, The Great Depression
20. What were living conditions like during the 1929 depression?
p. 238, Gov. Roosevelt Acts to Relieve Suffering
21. What help was given to the victims of the depression?
p. 239, F.D.R. Becomes President
22. What was the "New Deal"?
p. 238, The Coming of W.W.II
23. What reasons were considered by the U.S. in deciding whether we should enter the war?
24. Which event led to the U.S.'s entering W.W.II?
p. 238, The Death of F.D.R.
25. Why was F.D.R.'s death so untimely?

DIRECTED READING (continued)

p. 239, The United Nations

26. How can the U.N. prevent war?

p. 240, N.Y.'s Contribution to our Nation

27. How has N.Y. been a model for other states?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING QUESTIONS IN YOUR TEXT ON PAGES 232, 236, and 241

CRITICAL READING

The liberals and conservatives disagreed about making changes in the state constitution. Below are statements which might have been made at this time. In the first space after the statement indicate whether it was made by a conservative or liberal, and in the second space indicate whether the opinion given was upheld or defeated by the constitutional convention.

	<u>Conservative</u> or <u>Liberal</u>	<u>Upheld</u> or <u>Defeated</u>
1. "If he's white and over 21, let's give him the right to vote."	1. _____	1. _____
2. "We ought to have a Bill of Rights added to the Constitution."	2. _____	2. _____
3. "Local people should say who will be their judges and mayors."	3. _____	3. _____
4. "Don't be too quick to make changes."	4. _____	4. _____
5. "If he doesn't own property, he should not be entitled to vote."	5. _____	5. _____
6. "Officials have to be responsible to the local people, otherwise they will not do a good job."	6. _____	6. _____

REREADING

What's His Name?

Below is a brief sketch of the important people in this chapter. Can you recognize them? Select their names from the following group and write the correct name after each sketch.

- A. Chester A. Arthur
- B. Theodore Roosevelt
- C. Harriet Tubman
- D. Horace Greeley
- E. Charles Hughes

- F. Alfred E. Smith
- G. Thomas E. Dewey
- H. Samuel J. Tilden
- I. Grover Cleveland
- J. Franklin D. Roosevelt

1. He was a New Yorker who served two terms as President of the nation. While in office he extended civil service reforms. 1. _____
2. He became President as a result of an assassination. His administration was the first to fight against the "spoils system". 2. _____
3. He recruited the famous "rough Riders" of the Spanish-American War. After the war, he was elected Governor of New York, then Vice President of the United States, and finally President. As President, he supported laws to conserve our natural resources. 3. _____
4. As editor of the "New York Tribune", he argued that slavery should be abolished in all states. 4. _____
5. She helped many of her fellow-negroes who were slaves, escape through the Underground Railroad. 5. _____
6. He was elected President of the United States after he set up a program to provide help for the unemployed in New York State. As President, he was so popular that he held office for four times. 6. _____
7. He ran for President and lost. The people of New York, had elected him Governor as a result of the good job he did as District Attorney. 7. _____
8. He was a poor boy born in New York City. He was popular with the laboring people of New York because he supported laws to help the workingman while he was governor. 8. _____
9. Although he was governor of New York, he is remembered more for his work as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. 9. _____
10. As governor of New York, he became famous for smashing the Canal Ring, a group of grafters who stole money from the canal repair funds. 10. _____

Words Used in Context (continued)

neutral Because Washington did not want to help or harm either one of the warring nations he decided to remain neutral. By being neutral he did not take the part of either side.

impressment By the impressment of seamen the British forced men to serve in their navy against their will. The British stopped American ships, took sailors off them and impressed them into service aboard English ships.

statesman A statesman is an expert in running the affairs of the government. Alexander Hamilton was a great statesman.

depression When there is a slowing down of business and an increase in unemployment, the country is suffering from a depression. Shipowners feared that the Civil War would bring a depression.

blockade The British blockade of French ports shut off the ports and thus prevented American ships from entering or leaving them. To run the blockade our ships would sneak past the line of blockading British or French ships.

principles Our basic beliefs are called principles. One of the principles of the Declaration of Independence is the belief that all men are created equal.

delegation A delegation is made up of a group of people who have been entrusted to act for others. The people of New York sent a delegation to Albany to revise the state constitution.

property qualification A requirement for the right to vote in New York was the property qualification. The only people who were qualified, or permitted to vote were those who owned property.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 17, DEMOCRACY SPREADS (1789-1825)

VOCABULARY TEST

Directions: The blanks in each sentence are to be filled with words taken from the list below. Read each sentence; find the words that fit the blanks and write them in the correct blanks. Reread the completed sentence to be sure it makes sense.

depression
property qualification
fraternity
impressment
principles
ratification

neutral
blockade
delegation
statesman
sedition

By remaining _____ and taking no side, President Washington hoped to maintain peace. However the repeated _____ of American sailors and the _____ of West Indian ports by the English threatened to ruin our _____ and bring on a _____ that would hurt us financially.

One of the _____ of the French revolutionaries was the belief in liberty, equality and _____.

The people sent a _____ to appeal to the _____ running our government to ask that the _____ for voting be changed and that all white men over 21 years of age be given the right to vote.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 17, DEMOCRACY SPREADS (1789-1825)

INDEXING

NOTE: This exercise will be more effective if presented before the reading of the chapter.

Listed below are questions relating to important names and places in this chapter. Using the index in the back of the book, indicate the page numbers where the answers can be found.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1. Who did the Federalists run for governor <u>against</u> Clinton?	_____
2. What plan of Washington's did Edmond Genet disapprove?	_____
3. How did Alexander Hamilton aid in electing Jefferson President of the U.S.?	_____
4. Who was the American commander who won the Lake Erie battle at Put-in-Bay?	_____
5. Why did James Kent feel that only rich people should have the right to vote?	_____
6. How did the American commander at Plattsburgh Bay on Lake Champlain provide for more firepower?	_____
7. What were two nicknames given to Martin Van Buren?	_____
8. What fault in the government organization gave the Anti-Federalists a cause for disagreement among themselves?	_____
9. What was the main achievement of the treaty which John Jay secured from England?	_____
10. What right did the Alien and Sedition Act violate?	_____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 17, DEMOCRACY SPREADS (1789-1825)

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

- p. 231-233, George Clinton opposes Hamilton's Federalists
1. Why did the Federalists support the Constitution?
 2. Why did the Anti-Federalists oppose a strong national government?
 3. What were three ways in which England violated our neutral rights?
 4. What was the purpose of the Alien and Sedition Act and what right did it violate?
 5. What were two ways by which the powers of the government were held in check?
- p. 233, The Hamilton-Burr Duel
6. What were the circumstances leading up to the Hamilton-Burr duel?
- p. 233-236, Tompkins Directs New York in the War of 1812
7. For what reasons did some Americans favor war with England while others opposed it?
 8. What were Governor Tompkins main problems?
 9. What two naval victories in New York aided the Americans?
- p. 236, New York Becomes a Democracy
10. When was the Erie Canal opened for traffic?
 11. What democratic gains were made in the revision of the States' constitution in 1821?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 239 OF YOUR TEXT.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 17, DEMOCRACY SPREADS (1789-1825)

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. Which of the following groups was most likely to belong to the Anti-Federalist party? a) merchants b) landlords c) tenant farmers d) large landholders 1. _____
2. Which of the following was a leading Anti-Federalist? a) George Clinton b) John Jay c) Alexander Hamilton d) John Adams 2. _____
3. What was the result of the Hamilton-Burr duel? a) Hamilton killed Burr. b) Burr killed Hamilton. c) Neither man was killed. d) Dueling was abolished in the United States. 3. _____
4. All of the following were causes of the War of 1812 EXCEPT: a) Great Britain would not pay the debt it owed to the United States. b) Great Britain impressed American sailors. c) American frontiersmen wanted to capture Canada. d) Some people blamed the British for stirring up the Indians. 4. _____
5. Which of these men made the best record as a general in the War of 1812? a) Jacob Brown, b) Stephen Van Rensselaer, c) Henry Dearborn, d) Edmund Genêt. 5. _____
6. All of these places were important in the War of 1812 EXCEPT: a) Sackett's Harbor, b) Plattsburgh, c) Oriskany, d) Lunçy's Lane. 6. _____
7. The most important man in the construction of the Erie Canal was a) Martin Van Buren, b) De Witt Clinton, c) Daniel Tompkins, d) George Clinton 7. _____
8. The most important outcome of the meeting in 1821 which revised the N.Y. State Constitution was a) the right to vote was given to all white men over twenty-one years of age. b) ~~women were given the right to vote.~~ c) slavery in New York was abolished. d) the legislature had to approve appointments made by the governor. 8. _____

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW (continued)

In the blank after each statement in Column II place the letter of the person in Column I who best fits the description.

<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>
A. Thomas Macdonough	Governor of N.Y. who sponsored the Erie Canal 9. _____
B. Edmond Genet [^]	Nosed out of the Presidency by Thomas Jefferson he fought and killed Alexander Hamilton 10. _____
C. John Jay	A governor of N.Y., First Chief Justice of New York and later Chief Justice of the U.S. 11. _____
D. Aaron Burr	"First Farmer Governor" of N.Y., he believed in fighting for American rights on the high seas 12. _____
E. Daniel Tompkins	From Lake Erie he sent the message "We have met the enemy and they are ours." 13. _____
F. Oliver Perry	Nicknamed the "Little Magician", he fought for giving more men the vote in 1821 and later became President of the U.S. 14. _____
G. De Witt Clinton	He won a victory for us at Plattsburgh Bay against great odds 15. _____
H. Martin Van Buren	First Minister of the French Republic to the U.S., he tried to stir up feeling here against the British 16. _____
I. George Clinton	

ELLIS, CHAPTER 18, POLITICAL ISSUES DIVIDE NEW YORKERS (1825-1865)

WORDS TO LEARN

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>People, Places, Events, et cetera</u>
p. 240 <u>*civil, industrial, politicians</u>	Democrats, Whigs, Abraham Lincoln, Civil War, Anti-Masonic Party, Republican
p. 241 rumor, population, debt, <u>immigration</u> , <u>*nativist</u> , <u>Chief Executive</u>	Whigs, Workingmen's Party, Liberty Party, Free Soil Party, Democrats, Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Chester A. Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, William Seward
p. 242 opposed, antislavery, expand conflict	Kinderhook, Kansas-Nebraska Act, Thurlow Weed
p. 243 <u>*secede</u> , secession, posed a problem	Confederate States of America, Horace Greeley
p. 244 disunion	Mayor Fernando Wood, Fort Sumter, Charleston, South Carolina, Richmond
p. 245 enlistment, volunteer, <u>*draft</u> , <u>*quota</u>	Colonel Elmer Ellsworth, Governor Edwin D. Morgan, Philip Henry Sheridan
p. 246 equipment	Governor Horatio Seymour, Remington Plant, Ilion, Watervliet
p. 247 prosperous, freight, seized, <u>*strike</u> , strikers, boost, <u>*reform</u>	Lieutenant John Worden, Monitor, Merrimac, Chesapeake Bay, Erie Canal, New York Central R.R.

Words Used in Context

civil Civil rights are those rights guaranteed to citizens by a government. We speak of civil affairs, civil organizations, and civil rights in referring to citizens as part of their communities.

politician A politician is one who is involved in government. A man who is active in the business of government, either holding a position in government or running for election to office, is a politician.

industrial New York became a great industrial state after the Civil War when many old manufacturing companies grew larger and new trades opened shops and factories. Many industrial operations have been helped by new inventions which can make products more quickly and cheaply than by hand manufacture.

chief executive The chief executive, or person responsible for running the government of the United States, is the President. The chief executive of New York State is the Governor.

immigration The immigration of people from Europe to the United States has helped the growth of our country. Immigration brings the skills and culture of all countries to new countries to help them grow.

secede Some states decided to secede from the union and form the Confederate States of America. By their secession they withdrew from the government of the United States.

draft In order to be prepared for war, a nation drafts its people to have the many men needed for its army and navy. Men register for the draft and can be made to serve in the military services.

quota A quota is a share of something that you are to contribute or receive. Your weekly allowance is your quota of your family's income.

strike The strikers refused to continue to work at the factory until certain demands were met. When the employers agreed to the demands, the strike was called off.

reform Some social problems call for reform to correct faults or evils that are present. A reform movement seeks to improve a situation.

VOCABULARY TEST

Directions - Match each word in the left hand column below with one phrase in the right hand column which defines it. Before each number write the letter that stands for the correct definition.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| _____ 1. prosperous | a. withdraw from a group |
| _____ 2. opposed | b. compel to go into service |
| _____ 3. reform | c. a share or part in something |
| _____ 4. draft | d. successful, well-to-do |
| _____ 5. volunteer | e. refuse to continue working |
| _____ 6. secede | f. pertaining to trade or manufacture |
| _____ 7. immigration | g. against someone or something |
| _____ 8. rumor | h. one who offers his services |
| _____ 9. quota | i. something owed |
| _____ 10. population | j. a person involved in government |
| _____ 11. strike | k. a push to help something up or forward |
| _____ 12. debt | l. all the people in a country or region |
| _____ 13. boost | m. a question |
| _____ 14. industrial | n. a report or story not based on
definite knowledge |
| _____ 15. politician | o. movement of people into a new country |
| | p. improve |

ELLIS, CHAPTER 18, POLITICAL ISSUES DIVIDE NEW YORKERS (1825-1865)

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

p. 240-241, New Issues Create New Parties

1. How did the nativist movement affect political parties?
2. What were the political parties of the early to mid-1800's, and what were their purposes?

p. 241-242, Slavery leads to a New Party

3. What is the origin of the expression "O.K."?
 4. Who was the leader of the Democrats?
 5. Who are the Vice-Presidents from New York who have become President of the U.S.?
 6. Why did the Democrats oppose Seward?
 7. How did differences over slavery affect the political parties?
 8. What brought about the formation of the Republican Party? What was its "platform"?
 9. In what party were Thurlow Weed and William Seward active?
- p. 243-248, New York Helps to Preserve the Union
10. How did New Yorkers feel about the secession of the southern states?
 11. What percentage of the Union soldiers in 1862 were from New York?
 12. What percentage of all New York soldiers died in the Civil War?
 13. Why was the draft law disliked?
 14. Which industries prospered as a result of the Civil War?
 15. Which industries suffered as a result of the war?
 16. In what ways did New York play a part in the Civil War?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 248

ELLIS, CHAPTER 18, POLITICAL ISSUES DIVIDE NEW YORKERS (1825-1865)

READING FOR MAIN IDEAS

Listed in Column I are American political parties, and in Column II, in scrambled order, the purposes of these parties. Use your books to find the parties and purposes. Before the number of the party, write the letter that stands for its purpose.

<u>Column I, Parties</u>	<u>Column II, Purposes</u>
_____ 1. Anti-Masonic	A. unite anti-slave members from the Whigs and Democrats
_____ 2. Workingmen's	B. protest killing of member of organization
_____ 3. Liberty	C. oppose government spending
_____ 4. Free Soil	D. develop natural resources (Erie Canal)
_____ 5. Whigs	E. fight for free education and against imprisonment of debtors
_____ 6. Democrats	F. forbid the <u>spreading</u> of slavery
_____ 7. Republicans	G. end slavery

ELLIS, CHAPTER 18, POLITICAL ISSUES DIVIDE NEW YORKERS (1825-1865)

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

Match each name in the left hand column with the statement in the right hand column which explains it. Before each number write the letter that stands for the matching statement.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Anti-Masonic Party | a. This party called for the ending of slavery |
| _____ 2. Free Soil Party | b. A small group that demanded free public education and ending of jail sentences for debt |
| _____ 3. Liberty Party | c. One of the two leading political parties before 1855 |
| _____ 4. Whig Party | d. This party opposed the Order of Masons |
| _____ 5. Workingmen's Party | e. A party that existed only in the southern part of the United States |
| | f. This party opposed the extension of slavery |

Before each number write the letter of the best answer to each of the following:

- _____ 6. Each of the following New Yorkers has served as President of the United States EXCEPT: a) Martin Van Buren b) William H. Seward c) Chester A. Arthur d) Theodore Roosevelt
- _____ 7. All of the following were reasons for the Draft Riots in July 1863 EXCEPT: a) Rich men could avoid the draft b) Most New Yorkers wanted the South to win the war c) New York City was given a very high quota of men d) Some workingmen were afraid that freed slaves would push them out of their jobs
- _____ 8. The Civil War caused ALL of the following things to happen in New York State EXCEPT: a) The iron and steel industry grew rapidly b) Farmers produced more farm products than ever before c) Workers suffered because prices rose faster than wages d) New York factories received few war orders
- _____ 9. ALL of the following were results of the Civil War in New York State EXCEPT: a) Manufacturing became less important b) Many young people left their farms for the city c) The pre-Civil War reform movements died out d) People appreciated the contribution immigrants made toward winning the war

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW (continued)

10. Below are listed four groups of New Yorkers who held different attitudes towards the secession of the southern states. In the spaces to the right of these, briefly give the group's attitude towards the secession.

1. Men like Horace Greeley _____

2. Men like Mayor Fernando Wood _____

3. Men who were Democrats _____

4. Men who wanted to defend the country against rebels _____

FLIERL, CHAPTER 16, NEW YORK PIONEERS IN SOCIAL PROGRESS

WORDS TO LEARN

Vocabulary

People, Places, Events, et cetera

p. 242 *poormaster, *paupers, *almshouse, *poorhouse

p. 244 apprentices, asylum

p. 246 delinquent, *probation officer,
*reformatory, offenders, debtors

p. 247 *milestone

p. 248

Thomas Eddy, Thomas Mott Osborne

Knights of Labor, Alfred E. Smith,
Am. Fed. of Labor, Robert F. Wagner,
Congress of Ind. Org., Frances Perkins,
AFL-CIO

p. 249 discrimination

Anti-Discrimination Act

p. 250 inherit, rights, crusade

p. 251 *suffrage

Horace Greeley, William C. Bryant

p. 252 ordained, *coeducation, industrial, reform

Elizabeth Blackwell, Amelia Bloomer

p. 253

Susan Anthony, Elizabeth C. Stanton

p. 254 guardians, injustices, protest,
violating

*Women's Rights Convention

p. 255 campaign

Carrie Chapman Catt

p. 256 influence

President Wilson, Nineteenth Amendment

Words Used in Context

almshouse A house for the poor supported by contributions, or alms, was called
an almshouse. Charitable people established almshouses.

apprenticed A young person could learn a trade by being apprenticed to a
craftsman. He would live in the house of the man to whom he was apprenticed.

asylum A place for the care of either the ill or needy is called an asylum.
Asylums were established for orphans.

probation officer Instead of sending delinquents to jail, they are some-
times permitted to remain at home under the supervision of a probation
officer. During the period that the offender is on probation, or trial,
the probation officer guides his activities.

reformatory It is hoped that young lawbreakers will reform their character while under training in a reformatory. Boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one are sentenced to a reformatory rather than being sent to jail.

rights Rights are privileges given to a person under the law. Women were once not entitled to as many rights as men.

suffrage Suffrage is the right to vote. Women had to fight to obtain suffrage.

reform Reform is the term used to indicate making better or improving. Mrs. Bloomer wanted to reform women's fashions.

campaign A series of planned activities for a particular purpose is a campaign. Mrs. Catt organized a campaign to obtain suffrage for women.

influence The power of a person of importance is called influence. President Wilson, used his influence to favor women's suffrage.

FLIERL, CHAPTER 16, NEW YORK PIONEERS IN SOCIAL PROGRESS

VOCABULARY TEST

Read each statement and the four choices which follow it. Identify the correct choice by placing its letter in the space provided.

1. A house to care for the poor, supported by private charity was called
 - a. a poorhouse
 - b. a jail
 - c. a training school
 - d. an almshouse1. _____
2. When a boy learned a trade by living with a master craftsman, he was said to be
 - a. supported
 - b. mistreated
 - c. apprenticed
 - d. pampered2. _____
3. If a man were ill or poor, he might seek to be placed in
 - a. a reformatory
 - b. an asylum
 - c. an outdoor school
 - d. an orphanage3. _____
4. The counselor in charge of a delinquent who is permitted to remain at home is called
 - a. a guidance counselor
 - b. a probation officer
 - c. an apprentice master
 - d. a parent4. _____
5. Between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one lawbreakers are sent to a
 - a. state training school
 - b. reformatory
 - c. jail
 - d. house of refuge5. _____
6. Privileges granted by law are called
 - a. requirements
 - b. responsibilities
 - c. duties
 - d. rights6. _____
7. Women campaigned for the right to vote, known as
 - a. women's rights
 - b. suffrage
 - c. equal rights
 - d. political reform7. _____
8. Cruel treatment of prisoners, caused men like Thomas Eddy to work for prison
 - a. reform
 - b. review
 - c. reconstruction
 - d. elimination8. _____
9. In order to persuade the people to grant women suffrage, Mrs. Catt led a
 - a. hospital
 - b. army
 - c. school
 - d. campaign9. _____
10. Persons in authority are able to convince others because they have
 - a. money
 - b. influence
 - c. newspapers
 - d. radio coverage10. _____

FLJERL, CHAPTER 16, NEW YORK PIONEERS IN SOCIAL PROGRESS

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

1. What were the two kinds of houses set up for the poor? Explain how they differ.
p. 242, Homes for the Poor
2. What were the poor houses set up in each county with government aid like?
p. 242, Help for Needy Adults
3. How did they solve the problem of over-crowding?
p. 243, Care for Sick Paupers
4. How did New York City care for sick paupers?
p. 244, Children in Trouble
5. What kind of life did these children have?
p. 244, Care for Orphans
6. What services did orphanages provide for their inmates?
7. How were children who committed crimes treated?
p. 245, Efforts to Cure the Mentally Ill
8. Contrast the old and new ways of caring for the mentally ill.
p. 245, Care for Delinquent Children
9. What kind of schedule was followed by the children at the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents?
p. 246, Young Offenders
10. What is the difference in the treatment of offenders under sixteen and those over sixteen?
p. 246, Treatment of Adult Lawbreakers
11. How were serious criminals treated?
12. What happened to people who were unable to pay their debts?
p. 246, New Ways of Treating Criminals
13. How did Eddy try to help poor debtors?
14. What changes in the treatment of criminals were introduced as a result of the new state law?
p. 247, Crowded Prisons
15. How was order kept in crowded prisons?
p. 247, Convict Tom Brown and Prison Reform
16. How did Osborne help bring about prison reform?
17. What were these reforms?
p. 248, Development of Labor Unions
18. What was the main advantage to workers in forming a union?
19. What were the names of the four groups of unions which existed at different times in the United States?
p. 248, A Tragedy Which Led to Reform
20. What laws were enacted as a result of the Triangle Shirtwaist Fire?
p. 248, Gains for Labor
21. What federal laws were passed to help labor during the Great Depression?
p. 249, N.Y. Laws Help Working People
22. What state laws were passed to help working people?
p. 249, The Problems of Working Children
23. Why did some children go to work instead of school?
p. 249, Child Labor Laws
24. What progress has been made in laws regulating child labor?
p. 250, Women and Property
25. In what ways were women held to be inferior to men?
p. 251, Suffragists
26. How did most people feel about granting women the right to vote?

DIRECTED READING

(continued)

p. 251, Gains for Women

27. In what way did the factory system extend women's rights'?

28. What other gains were made in improving women's position?

p. 252, Advances in Education for Women

29. What different kinds of schools were opened for women?

p. 252, Reform in Women's Clothes

30. Why did women's clothes need to be reformed?

p. 253, Great Leaders

31. How did Elizabeth Stanton and Susan B. Anthony help in the fight for women's rights?

p. 255, The Campaign for Women Suffrage

32. How did Mrs. Carrie C. Catt help in this campaign?

p. 255, Women Win the Right to Vote

33. What problems did the suffragists have to overcome in order to gain the right for women to vote in N.Y. State?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON PAGES 244, 247, 250, 256, AND 257 OF YOUR TEXT

FLIERL, CHAPTER 16, NEW YORK PIONEERING SOCIAL PROGRESS

FINDING MAIN IDEAS AND SUPPORTING DETAILS (Rereading)

Below is a partial outline with some supporting details omitted. Fill in these missing items by selecting from the following supporting details:

New York passed laws
providing for accident:
insurance and a short-
ened work week

Later, laws were
passed to provide
additional gains
for labor

These child labor
laws were not
properly enforced
at first

People were shocked
by the fire at the
Triangle Shirtwaist
Factory

Many children worked
in factories in-
stead of going to
school

FLIERL, CHAPTER 16, NEW YORK PIONEERING SOCIAL PROGRESS

THE RISE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

I. Development of Labor Unions

A.

Workers were able
to win more pay from
the boss by forming
unions

B.

Unions grouped to-
gether to become
stronger

II. A Tragedy Which Led to Reform

A.

B.

As a result of an
investigation, laws
regulating working con-
ditions were passed

III.

Gains for Labor

A.

At the beginning,
labor fought alone
to improve
conditions

B.

IV.

New York Laws Help Working People

A.

B.

Employers were forbidden
to discriminate in hiring
because of race, creed,
color or national origin

THE RISE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT

V. The Problems of Working Children

A.

B.

Reformers wanted to
improve the life
of working children

VI.

Child Labor Laws

A.

Laws were gradually
enacted to assure the
protection and
education of children

B.

C.

Our present child
labor laws

FLIERL, CHAPTER 16, NEW YORK PIONEERS IN SOCIAL PROGRESS

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. All of the following conditions existed in the early poorhouses EXCEPT:
a) the inmates led miserable lives b) the food was bad c) the sick and insane were removed d) rooms were ill-heated, drafty and damp 1. _____
2. To help the sick paupers, New York City constructed a) almshouses
b) Bloomingdale Asylum c) Utica Lunatic Asylum d) Bellevue 2. _____
3. One of the disadvantages of the apprentice system was a) children learned to commit crimes b) orphans were taught trades c) masters were sometimes cruel d) families were separated 3. _____
4. Why was the public so slow in providing help for the mentally ill?
a) They lacked the money b) There were no good doctors for the mentally ill c) They feared them as "lunatics" d) They preferred caring for them at home 4. _____
5. All of the following ways of treating delinquents are in effect today EXCEPT: a) They are guided by a probation officer b) They are sent to state training schools c) They are sent to jail d) They are placed in reformatories 5. _____
6. Workers found that they were more effective in dealing with their bosses when they formed _____.
7. _____ was the name of a group of unions.
8. After the _____ Tragedy, laws were enacted making it necessary for employers to provide safe working conditions.
9. _____ passed under the leadership of Senator Robert Wagner protected labor organizer, limited working hours and set up minimum wages.
10. In order to assure that all children go to school, _____ laws were passed prohibiting children from going to work.

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false:

11. In the early days, a married woman had the right to keep her wages, if her husband refused to support her. 11. _____
12. In the early days, women who remained single generally found interesting work by which she could earn her a living. 12. _____
13. Suffragists worked to obtain equal rights for women in jobs, politics and marriage. 13. _____
14. In the early days, few women were admitted to colleges. 14. _____
15. The American people were easily won over to the idea of giving women the right to vote. 15. _____

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW (continued)

Given below are names of leaders and reasons for which they are remembered.
Place the letter of the name of the leader next to the reason.

<u>Column I</u> <u>REASONS</u>	<u>Column II</u> <u>LEADERS</u>
_____ 16. befriended organized labor	a. Thomas A. Osborne
_____ 17. did away with cruel punishments for criminals	b. Susan B. Anthony
_____ 18. worked for prison reform	c. Elizabeth C. Stanton
_____ 19. became one of the first woman doctors	d. Thomas Eddy
_____ 20. was arrested for voting	e. Robert E. Wagner
_____ 21. called the Women's Rights Convention	f. Elizabeth Blackwell

ELLIS, CHAPTER 19, NEW YORKERS MAKE SOCIAL PROGRESS

WORDS TO LEARN

Vocabulary

People, Places, Events, et cetera

p. 249	cultural	Canada, Elizabeth Cady Stanton
p. 250	frontier, missionary, <u>prediction</u>	New England, Ireland, Christians, Roman Catholic Church, Empire State, Bishop John Hughes, Protestants, Methodist, Episcopal, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregational, Protestant, Episcopal, Dutch Reformed, Lutheran, Jews, Civil War, Joseph Smith, Palmyra, Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Mormom Church, Brigham Young, Salt Lake, Utah, William Miller, Adventist Church, Margaret and Kate Fox, Hydeville
p. 251	communities, *spiritualism, declined	Lake Chataqua, Shakers
p. 252	slums, crusade, legal, official, convention, <u>grievances</u>	Seneca Falls, Susan B. Anthony, Declaration of Independence
p. 253	* <u>temperance</u> , penalty, amendment, stocks, offenders	Nineteenth Amendment, Emma Willard, Troy, Elmira, Vassar, Cornell University, Elizabeth Blackwell, Geneva, Governor John Jay, Amelia Bloomer
p. 254	solitary confinement, institution, * <u>reformatory</u> , * <u>asylum</u>	Thomas Eddy, Quaker, Newgate Prison, Auburn Prison, "Auburn System", Europe, Ossining, Hudson River, Sing Sing Prison, New York, House of Refuge
p. 255	intoxicating beverages, * <u>prohibition</u> , * <u>phrenologist</u>	Hector
p. 256	colonial, inequality, <u>radicals</u> , ancestors, inherited, dedicated	American Colonization Society, Theodore Weld, Utica, Abolitionists, Underground Railroad, Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, Syracuse, Jerry Mc Henry, John Brown
p. 257	territories, establish, legislature, conductor	Governor George Clinton, Board of Regents, De Witt Clinton, Jedeiah Peck, Otsego County, New York City, Free School Society, Yankee, New England, Gideon Hawley, Harriet Tubman, Auburn
p. 258	compete, tuition, elementary, district, *school	Latin, Greek

WORDS TO LEARN

(continued)

Vocabulary

p. 259 *academies, accurate, rival

p. 260 editor, concentrated

People, Places, Events, et cetera

Columbia, West Point, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, New York Tribune, New York Times, Washington Irving, History of New York, Sketch Book, "Legend of Sleepy Hollow", "Rip Van Winkle"

Hudson Valley, Dutch, Tarrytown, James Fenimore Cooper, Cooperstown, The Spy, Leatherstocking Tales, Longfellow, Emerson, Hawthorne, Herman Melville, Walt Whitman, Albany, South Pacific, Moby Dick, Long Island, "O Captain! My Captain!", Ezra Ames, Samuel Morse, William Sidney Mount, Setauket, Catskills, Thomas Cole, Frederick Church, Jenny Lind, Philharmonic Society, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra

Words Used in Context

prediction His prediction was that the atom bomb would never be used. We hope that the future will show that this prediction comes true.

spiritualism Spiritualism is the belief that dead people continue to live as spirits who can communicate with the living through the help of a medium, a person supposedly able to talk with the spirits. Margaret and Kate Fox tricked many people into believing in spiritualism.

grievances Nassau County has a Grievance Day set aside so residents of the county can bring their complaints to official notice. It is best to let your grievances be known so that conditions may be improved.

temperance Temperance in doing anything means being moderate, and not going to extremes. Believers in the Temperance Movement, however, think there should be absolutely no drinking of alcoholic beverages.

asylum Formerly asylum was a place of refuge, a church or temple where fugitives were safe from arrest. Today we think of an asylum mainly as a place for the care of the mentally ill.

prohibition Under the prohibition amendment to the Constitution the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors was forbidden. When you prohibit something, you refuse permission for it, or stop the doing of it.

phrenologist Some people believe that a phrenologist can tell them about their character and mental abilities by examining the shape and the bumps on their skull. To others, the practice of phrenology is a fake, like a fortune-telling gypsy.

Words Used In Context

(continued)

radicals A person who favors extreme or very upsetting changes in the social pattern is often called a radical. The Abolitionists were considered dangerous radicals because they wanted to do away with slavery.

reformatory The young criminal was sentenced to the reformatory where the training and discipline would change his ideas for the better. A reformatory is for a youthful offender while a prison is for an adult criminal.

academies An academy is a school of higher learning. Many private academies, where students paid tuition in order to get an education, later became free public high schools.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 19, NEW YORKERS MAKE SOCIAL PROGRESS

VOCABULARY TEST

Read each statement and the four choices which follow it. Identify the correct choice by placing its letter on the line after the number of the statement.

1. Schools for higher education are called
a. academies
b. ancestors
c. academics
d. altitudes
1. _____
2. One who is active in government is a
a. practitioner
b. dietician
c. statistician
d. politician
2. _____
3. A forecast of what is to happen in the future is a
a. prediction
b. news broadcast
c. history
d. serial
3. _____
4. Moderation in the drinking of alcoholic beverages is termed
a. temperament
b. contemporary
c. temperance
d. attempt
4. _____
5. A place for housing and treating mentally ill or aged people is an
a. asteroid
b. asylum
c. assumption
d. asinine
5. _____
6. When a person believes in extremes or unacceptable social procedure he is called a
a. radius
b. radar
c. radiator
d. radical
6. _____
7. The forbidding of or refusing to permit a certain procedure is called a
a. prohibition
b. profusion
c. projection
d. referral
8. The branch of the government which makes the laws in New York State is called the
a. Supreme Court
b. legislature
c. executive department
d. law review
8. _____
9. A complaint or resentment about a condition that exists is a
a. compliance
b. restitution
c. grievance
d. reservation
9. _____
10. Where business has fallen off from a previous high point or deteriorated, it is said to have
a. descended
b. increased
c. improved
d. declined
10. _____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 19, NEW YORKERS MAKE SOCIAL PROGRESS

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

p. 250, The Churches Grow

1. Why did the churches grow in number and strength?
2. What groups of immigrants helped the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in N.Y.?
3. To what church did most of the New Yorkers belong before the Civil War?
4. Who was the founder of the Mormon Church?
5. Who was the man responsible for the formation of the Adventist Church?
6. What are the followers of Margaret and Kate Fox called?
7. What type of a religious group was the shakers?

p. 251, New York Becomes the Center of Reform

8. What were some of the reforms sought by New Yorkers?
9. What were Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony fighting for?
10. Find five rights which women gained in New York State.
11. How did women get the right to vote in national elections?
12. What gains were made in the education of women by Emma Willard and Elizabeth Blackwell?

p. 253, The Criminals, The Mentally Ill and the Poor Receive Help

13. What reforms were made in the prisons? In the treatment of the mentally ill? The poor?

14. What is a "tee-totaler"? What did temperance leaders want?

p. 256, New Yorkers Lead the Fight against Slavery

15. How did reformers provide for the ending of slavery in New York?
16. What did the Abolitionists accomplish?

p. 257, Free Public Schools Come to New York

17. What schools were provided in colonial New York?
18. Who were among reformers who wanted the free public schools?
19. What did the district school law of 1812 provide?
20. Why did many children fail to take advantage of the district schools?
21. What were two objections faced by the backers of free schools?
22. When and how were schools of secondary level established?
23. What other means of education helped all New Yorkers?

p. 259, New York Becomes a Leader in Literature and Arts

24. Who were four New York writers? What were their major or best known contributions?
25. Who were the famous artists among New Yorkers?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 261

ELLIS, CHAPTER 19, NEW YORKERS MAKE SOCIAL PROGRESS

CRITICAL READING

CAN YOU DISTINGUISH BETWEEN FACT AND OPINION? If you are going to be a competent citizen, it is important that you be able to distinguish between fact and opinion. A fact refers to something which actually happened. An opinion is what someone believes or says. Are you able to recognize whether the following statements are facts or opinions? Place a check mark in the proper column following each statement.

	Fact	Opinion
1. New Yorkers always tried to help their neighbors.		
2. Under Governor George Clinton the Board of Regents was set up to supervise education in N.Y.		
3. Margaret and Kate Fox said they were speaking with the spirits of the dead.		
4. In the period before the Civil War most New Yorkers were Protestants.		
5. Less than one hundred years ago women could not vote, hold public office , or hold property in their own names.		
6. Today women are better at politics than men are.		
7. All husbands treated their wives with love and respect.		
8. It is said that more parents preferred to have their children work than go to school.		
9. All the trained musicians were immigrants from Italy or Germany.		
10. Foreigners are usually more musical than Americans.		

ELLIS, CHAPTER 19, NEW YORKERS MAKE SOCIAL PROGRESS

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. Which was true of church membership in the first half of the 1800's? a) Membership in churches increased b) Church membership decreased rapidly. c) Church membership remained about the same. d) Membership of non-Christian churches increased more rapidly than membership of Christian churches. 1 _____
2. What was the religious faith of most New Yorkers before the Civil War? a) Roman Catholic b) Protestant c) Jewish d) Mohammedan 2 _____
3. Which of the following rights did women have one hundred years ago? a) the right to vote b) the right to hold public office c) the right to choose their own religion d) the right to hold property in their own name 3 _____
4. All of the following women were involved in the drive to expand women's rights except a) Elizabeth Cady Stanton b) Clara Barton c) Susan B. Anthony d) Elizabeth Blackwell 4 _____
5. Who were the passengers on the Underground Railroad? a) slaves who were escaping to freedom b) prisoners who were escaping from jail c) businessmen who were going to work d) miners who were going to work 5 _____
6. How important were the abolitionists in opposing slavery? a) They were very important because most people were abolitionists b) They had little influence because there were very few of them c) There were few of them, but they awakened many people to the evils of slavery d) They were unimportant because most people did not know that they existed 6 _____
7. When did public schools in New York State first become free for everyone who wished to attend them? a) in Colonial times b) between the Revolutionary War and the Civil War c) between the Civil War and 1900 d) since 1900. 7 _____
8. All of the following are New York authors EXCEPT a) Washington Irving b) Henry Wadsworth Longfellow c) James Fenimore Cooper d) Walt Whitman. 8 _____
9. Match the church in the first column with the person who belonged to it in the second. Place the letter of the church after the name of the person.

a. Spiritualist	1. William Miller	_____
b. Roman Catholic	2. Brigham Young	_____
c. Adventist	3. Margaret Fox	_____
d. Mormom	4. Joseph Smith	_____
	5. Bishop John Hughes	_____
10. Match the reforms in the first column with the people who furthered them. Place the letter or letters of the reforms after the name of the individual interested in it.

a. free schools	1. Thomas Eddy	_____
b. prisons	2. Orson Fowler	_____
c. women's rights	3. Gerrit Smith	_____
d. antislavery	4. John Brown	_____
e. architecture	5. Horace Greeley	_____
f. slums	6. Amelia Bloomer	_____
	7. Harriet Tubman	_____
	8. Gideon Hawley	_____
	9. Theodore Weld	_____
	10. De Witt Clinton	_____
	11. Jedediah Peck	_____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 21, REFORM TRIUMPHS IN NEW YORK

WORDS TO LEARN

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>People, Places, Events, et cetera</u>
p. 281 corruption, privileges	Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt
p. 282 regulate, *political machines, *boss, locality	
p. 283 *reformers, <u>cartoons</u> , "stuff" the <u>ballot</u> box	Tammany Hall, William Marcy Tweed, Thomas Nast, <u>Harper's Weekly</u> , <u>New York Times</u> , Samuel J. Tilden
p. 284 officials, evidence, contractors, nominated	"Canal Ring", Rutherford B. Hayes, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland
p. 285 vetoed, *tenement, conservation, *craft, civil service examinations	New York Custom House, Tom Platt, Theodore Roosevelt, President William Mc Kinley, Rough Riders
p. 286 *assassin, *sweatshop, forest reserves, investigation, public service commission, majority	Panama Canal, Charles Evans Hughes, Triangle Shirtwaist Company, Alfred E. Smith, Robert F. Wagner, Sr.
p. 287 register, draft, civilians, <u>agencies</u> , bonds	World War I, Food Administrator, Red Cross, Salvation Army, YMCA, Liberty Ships, General Electric Company, Schenectady, Eastman Kodak, Bausch and Lomb Optical Company
p. 288 *ticker tape, veterans, by-products, *bonus	State Police

Words Used in Context

- ballot A citizen votes for the man he wants in public office by marking a ballot, or piece of paper and putting it in the ballot box. "Stuffing the ballot box" is the dishonest practice which can be discovered when more ballots are found in the box than there are registered voters.
- cartoon Many newspapers use cartoons to show their feelings on political or international affairs. The cartoon is an exaggerated drawing of certain traits or characteristics of the person it is meant to show or poke fun at.
- tenement There are many tenement houses in New York City's slum areas. The apartments in the tenement houses are old, overcrowded and dirty.
- vetoed The governor has the power to veto or reject a bill passed by the legislature. A bill that is vetoed cannot become a law unless passed over the governor's veto by a two-thirds majority of the legislature.

graft Some politicians use their positions for their personal advantage by taking graft, that is, money or property obtained dishonestly in return for a favor, etc. Boss Tweed and his friends took so much graft that they cheated the city out of millions of dollars.

agencies An agency is a person or group given the power to act for others. The Red Cross and Salvation Army are agencies that collect money to be used to help the poor and unfortunate. Landlords often use agents to collect rents for them.

bonds Government bonds are certificates issued in return for money the govt. borrows. The government promises to repay with interest the money spent for the bond.

by-product Some companies find that by-products of their main product can be very valuable. Corn cobs left after corn oil has been extracted are a by-product that is ground up and used as garden mulch.

ticker tape Changing prices on the stock market are shown on a long thin roll of paper called ticker tape. When a parade passes the stock market area, streamers of ticker tape are showered from the windows on to the marchers below.

bonus The bonus paid to World War II veterans was money over and above their regular military pay. A bonus is something given or paid in addition to the regular or customary amount.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 21, REFORM TRIUMPHS IN NEW YORK

VOCABULARY TEST

Directions: Match the meanings in Column II with the word in Column I.

<u>Column I</u>	<u>Column II</u>
_____ 1. vetoed	a. container
_____ 2. bonus	b. indebtedness
_____ 3. tenement	c. named
_____ 4. cartoon	d. killer
_____ 5. bond	e. rejected
_____ 6. graft	f. political dishonesty
_____ 7. ballot	g. one who improves conditions
_____ 8. agencies	h. extra pay
_____ 9. civilians	i. run-down apartment house
_____ 10. nominated	j. dishonest earnings
_____ 11. assassin	k. political drawing
_____ 12. sweatshop	l. indication, sign
_____ 13. reformer	m. a person not in military or naval service
_____ 14. corruption	n. representative
_____ 15. evidence	o. overcrowded factory
	p. vote

ELLIS, CHAPTER 21, REFORM TRIUMPHS IN NEW YORK

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

p. 281-282, Corruption Disgraces State and City Government

1. Why was there so much dishonesty in American life after the Civil War?
2. Why was the government of New York City unworkable?
3. What is a political machine? A "boss"?
4. Who was William Marcy Tweed?
5. How did Tweed and his friends stay in office?
6. What parts did Thomas Nast, Samuel Tilden and the New York Times play in the downfall of Tweed?

p. 283-286, Good Governors Bring Reform to New York

7. What reforms did Tilden achieve?
8. What caused Tilden to lose out in the fight for the Presidency?
9. What public offices did Grover Cleveland hold?
10. What law, passed in the administration of Chester A. Arthur, helped to reform government services?
11. Who was Tom Platt?
12. What public offices did Theodore Roosevelt hold?
13. What were the major accomplishments under Theodore Roosevelt?
14. What attempt at reform brought Charles Evans Hughes into the public eye?
15. What is the purpose of the Public Service Commission?
16. How were Alfred E. Smith and Robert F. Wagner, Sr. involved in the tragedy of the Triangle Shirt Waist Company?

p. 286-288, The Empire State Plays a Leading Role in World War I

17. How did the following groups in New York further the war effort?
 - a. soldiers
 - b. civilians
 - c. farmers
 - d. industries
18. How did the state help the veterans of the war?
19. What were five effects of the war, on New York?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON p. 288

ELLIS, CHAPTER 21, REFORM TRIUMPHS IN NEW YORK

ORGANIZATION THROUGH OUTLINING (H:Recall A:Reading)

Complete the skeleton outline by inserting the items provided. Check off each item as you use it.

Wm. Marcy Tweed was one of the most powerful bosses.// Vetoed bills which would waste public money.// Headed investigation of gas and insurance companies.// Civilians were working in war effort.// Took a percentage on city contracts.// "Canal Ring" was broken.// Stole millions of dollars of city money.// Tried to improve conditions in tenements.// Thomas Nast, Samuel Tilden and New York Times caused his downfall.// Ballot boxes were stuffed at election time.// Dishonest officials were able to steal money.// Created Public Service Commission to regulate rates.// Would not take orders from anyone.//

I. Corruption disgraces state and city government.

A. Little attention was paid to politicians during Civil War.

1. Soldiers were fighting the war.

2.

B. Government made large expenditures for war materials.

1.

2. Poorly organized governments could not control officials.

C. Political machines grew after Civil War.

1. Tammany Hall is very powerful.

a.

b. Helped the poor and controlled their votes.

2.

a.

b.

c.

d. He was convicted of stealing \$6,000,000.

e. He died in prison.

II. Good Governors bring reform to New York

A. Samuel Tilden

1. Laws against corruption were passed.

2.

B. Grover Cleveland

1.

2. Favored putting best men into state jobs.

C. Theodore Roosevelt

1. Tried to improve conditions in sweatshops.

2.

3.

D. Charles Evans Hughes

1.

2.

3. Favored laws to help the working man.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 21, REFORM TRIUMPHS IN NEW YORK

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. Why was there a great deal of dishonesty in American life after the Civil War?
a) There were more dishonest people living at this time b) Corrupt political machines controlled many state and local governments. c) There is always dishonesty after a great war d) Returning soldiers could not find jobs and turned to crime. 1 _____
2. Why was Boss Tweed able to stay in power so long?
a) Most New Yorkers admired him b) He looked like an honest man c) He helped many poor people who in turn supported his political machine d) He did many fine things for New York City 2 _____
3. What was an important achievement of Samuel J. Tilden?
a) He brought Boss Tweed to justice b) He rebuilt the Erie Canal c) He won the Presidency of the United States d) He was elected mayor of New York City 3 _____
4. What did Grover Cleveland do as Governor of New York?
a) He wasted much public money b) He believed in the "spoils system" in government c) He allowed dishonesty to continue in the state government d) He put the best men he could find into state jobs 4 _____
5. Theodore Roosevelt believed in ALL of the following EXCEPT:
a) A man should keep himself physically fit. b) We must conserve our natural resources c) A country must avoid fighting a war at any cost d) Conditions in tenement houses must be improved 5 _____
6. The names of Charles Evans Hughes is associated with
a) dishonesty in state government b) an investigation of gas and insurance companies c) the spoils system in state government d) an important battle of the Spanish-American War 6 _____
7. What was the result of the fire in the factory of the Triangle Shirt Waist Company?
a) People were shocked at the working conditions in some factories b) Sweatshops were abolished in New York State c) All factories had to be completely fireproof d) Ten-story factory building were prohibited in New York City. 7 _____
8. World War I caused All of the following things to happen in New York State EXCEPT:
a) The foreign-born were Americanized more rapidly b) Certain industries received a boost c) Daylight-saving time was introduced d) More immigrants came into the state than ever before 8 _____
9. EACH of these New Yorkers served as President of the United States EXCEPT:
a) Grover Cleveland b) Charles Evans Hughes c) Chester A. Arthur d) Theodore Roosevelt 9 _____

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

(continued)

MATCHING

- | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|-------|
| a. This politician became a capable President of the U.S., much to everyone's surprise. | 1. Thomas Nast | _____ |
| b. His cartoon started the downfall of the Tweed Ring. | 2. Bausch & Lomb Optical Company | _____ |
| c. "A public office is a public trust". | 3. Alfred E. Smith | _____ |
| d. This man fought for factory safety and later became a governor of N.Y. | 4. Chester A. Arthur | _____ |
| e. A political boss of the Republican Party. | 5. Grover Cleveland | _____ |
| f. This company made telescopes, binoculars, etc. for the war effort in WW I. | 6. Sperry Gyroscope | _____ |

ELLIS, CHAPTER 22, ABLE GOVERNORS LEAD NEW YORK

WORDS TO LEARN

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>People, Places, Events, et cetera</u>
p. 289 reorganized, efficiently, slum clearance	Alfred E. Smith
p. 290 government agencies, hodgepodge, recommend, revision, opponents, interference, *presiding officer	
p. 291 necessities, progressive, regulate	Franklin Roosevelt
p. 292 assistance, graft, * <u>racketeering</u>	James Walker, Herbert H. Lehman
p. 293 low-rent housing projects	Little New Deal, Fiorello La Guardia, Adolph Hitler, Brooklyn Navy Yard
p. 294 periscope, shifts	Buffalo, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Binghamton, Eastman Kodak, Bausch and Lomb
p. 295 rival, systematically, * <u>crusade</u> , opposition, <u>political machine</u> , territory, * <u>prosecutor</u> , <u>bonus</u>	Thomas E. Dewey
p. 296 * <u>discrimination</u> , unfair prac- tices, <u>consumers</u> , expanded	Averell Harriman, Ives-Quinn Act, State University
p. 297 <u>proposals</u> , income taxes	Nelson A. Rockefeller

Words Used in Context

slum clearance Neighborhoods which are dirty and overcrowded are called
slums. Sometimes communities engage in slum clearance projects in which
old, unsafe houses are replaced by modern buildings.

presiding officer The presiding officer is in charge of the meeting. The
presiding officer of a court is the judge. The presiding officer of the
State Assembly is called the Speaker.

racketeering Racketeering is the obtaining of money illegally, as with the
threat of violence. There was a great deal of racketeering under Mayor
James Walker.

crusade Dewey took vigorous action against gangsters. He conducted a crusade
against crime.

prosecutor The prosecutor conducts legal proceedings against criminals.
Governor Lehman appointed Dewey as special prosecutor to clean up New
York City's crime.

Words Used in Context

(continued)

political machines A political machine is an organization that runs a political party. By giving state jobs to loyal followers, Dewey built a political machine for the Republican Party.

consumers Consumers are the people who use goods or services. The state does everything possible to see that the consumer really gets the merchandise he is paying for.

proposals Rockefeller presented proposals to the state legislature. His proposals consisted of a plan to increase the number of state parks.

income tax The amount of income tax an individual pays is based on the amount of money he earns. Rockefeller increased the income tax in order to provide the state government with more money for schools, roads, etc.

territory Land under the jurisdiction of a ruler is that ruler's territory. It was the custom of gangsters to force merchants in their territory to pay them "protection" money.

1. Removing dilapidated, hazardous houses from dirty, crowded neighborhoods is called
a. house razing
b. tenement lifting
c. housing improvement
d. slum clearance
1. _____
2. The Speaker of the Assembly is the
a. President
b. chairman
c. presiding officer
d. loudmouth
2. _____
3. The practice of forcing businessmen to pay them money illegally is called
a. mulcting
b. racketeering
c. thievery
d. tennis
3. _____
4. When something is done according to a regular, organized plan, it is said to be done
a. systematically
b. professionally
c. perfectly
d. neatly
4. _____
5. Those who are against us are our
a. partners
b. opposition
c. classmates
d. fellow members
5. _____
6. An organization that runs a political party is called a
a. government machine
b. political machine
c. graft machine
d. party machine
6. _____
7. A business area controlled by a gangster is called his
a. territory
b. shopping center
c. business empire
d. enterprise
7. _____
8. Users of goods are called
a. suckers
b. buyers
c. shoppers
d. consumers
8. _____
9. Plans presented for adoption are referred to as
a. proposals
b. suggestions
c. laws
d. documents
9. _____
10. The act of treating certain people unfairly is called
a. favoritism
b. discrimination
c. prejudice
d. singling out
10. _____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 22, ABLE GOVERNORS LEAD NEW YORK

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

p. 289, Alfred E. Smith Reorganizes the State Government

1. What was Smith's childhood like?
2. What two recommendations were made by the constitutional convention in reference to the many state agencies?
3. Under Smith many laws were passed to improve conditions in the state. How did these laws help prisoners? Women teachers? Workers? Consumers?
4. What did Smith mean when he answered "Necessities came before luxuries"?

p. 291, Roosevelt and Lehman Carry Out a New Deal

5. What national office did Roosevelt hold before becoming governor?
6. As Governor, Roosevelt furthered the policies of Al Smith. What six points were included in these policies?
7. What kind of a mayor was James Walker? What happened to him?
8. What action did Governor Lehman take in reference to the following: state job holders? state debt? low-rent housing? working people? school teachers? utility companies? dairy farmers?
9. Why was Fiorello La Guardia reelected three times by the City of New York?

p. 293, New York Plays an Important Role in World War II

10. What were three ways in which New York contributed to the war effort?
11. What kinds of goods were made in each of the following places: Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Schenectady, Rome, Binghamton, and Long Island?
12. Where did the additional labor for work in the war industries come from?

p. 294, Devey Leads the Empire State into the Postwar Period

13. Tell about Dewey's career from "crime buster" to Governor of N.Y.
14. What was the purpose of Dewey's political machine?
15. What four steps were taken by Dewey to help N.Y. manufacture war materials?
16. What four ways did Dewey find to help the returning veterans?
17. What is the Ives-Quinn Act?
18. How does the commission deal with discrimination?
19. Who is responsible for the construction of the Thruway?
20. How did Dewey attack other problems?
21. What steps in Harriman's career led to his becoming governor?
22. What progress was made during Harriman's administration?
23. What are five ways in which Rockefeller improved conditions in our state?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 299.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 22, ABLE GOVERNORS LEAD NEW YORK

HOW WELL DO YOU REMEMBER WHAT YOU HAVE READ?

Below are imaginary autobiographical excerpts taken from the lives of these governors: Alfred E. Smith// Franklin D. Roosevelt// Herbert H. Lehman// Thomas E. Dewey// Averell Harriman// Nelson A. Rockefeller. Can you guess who might have written them? Write the correct name in each space provided.

Check the answers by referring to your text.

GIVE YOURSELF ONE (1) POINT FOR EACH CORRECT ANSWER. A TOTAL SCORE OF FOURTEEN (14) INDICATES AN EXCELLENT MEMORY, WHILE A SCORE OF TWELVE (12) SHOWS AVERAGE RECALL. IF YOU HAVE A NINE (9) OR UNDER, REREAD THE CHAPTER.

1. "The Little New Deal" was set up under my administration." 1. _____
2. "I became governor and evidently did a good job, because the country then elected me as President. This was at the time of the Great Depression". 2. _____
3. "Because my father died when I was only a boy, I had to work to help out at home. I sold newspapers and had a job at the fish market." 3. _____
4. "Before I became governor, I occupied the post of lieutenant governor under Roosevelt." 4. _____
5. "I started my political career as a prosecutor investigating racketeering in N.Y.C." 5. _____
6. "A lot of people couldn't understand why I sought political office. They felt that way because I was a multi-millionaire, but I didn't listen to them. I wanted to be governor and was elected in 1958." 6. _____
7. "As a banker I knew a lot about economics. I succeeded in putting this knowledge to good use. Under my administration the state repaid its debt of 100 million dollars." 7. _____
8. "Even though I didn't get to go to school much, I tried to study those things I was interested in. I did pretty well, too. I became an expert at state government and helped in the fight to revise the state constitution." 8. _____
9. "I was proud to be appointed to the post of Assistant Secretary of Navy by President Wilson." 9. _____
10. "My first career was in business at which I was most successful. I was always interested in government, though, and when President Roosevelt asked me to help out during the war, I jumped at the chance." 10. _____
11. "Everyone was afraid of the gangsters, but I knew that if we could get enough evidence, it would be possible to prosecute these criminals. It was, and we won." 11. _____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 22, ABLE GOVERNORS LEAD NEW YORK

HOW WELL DO YOU REMEMBER WHAT YOU HAVE READ? (continued)

12. "For awhile I was Ambassador to Russia. Afterwards, I became governor." 12. _____
13. "I thought it was so important for the state to help build more schools and hospitals that I raised the income tax to pay for these things." 13. _____
14. "As a result of a bad case of infantile paralysis, I had to wear braces on my legs, but I was determined not to let that stop my career." 14. _____
15. "Next, I became governor. It was during my administration that the Thruway was started." 15. _____
16. "As governor, I always wanted to help those who were poor because I remembered how hard it had been for my family when I was little." 16. _____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 22, ABLE GOVERNORS LEAD NEW YORK

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. What was Alfred E. Smith's greatest contribution to New York State government?
a) He reorganized the state government b) He picked Republicans as well as Democrats for state jobs c) He increased the taxes people paid d) He raised the salaries of teachers. 1 _____
2. Which statement best describes Franklin D. Roosevelt as governor of New York?
a) He reversed the policies Al Smith had started b) He carried on the policies of Al Smith c) He believed in keeping the state government out of the electric power business d) He believed that the state government had no responsibility for those who were out of work. 2 _____
3. Governor Lehman did all these things EXCEPT: a) He favored laws which helped working people b) He helped the dairy farmers. c) He put New York deeper into debt d) He raised the salaries of school teachers 3 _____
4. The factories of New York increased their output in World War II because they did all of the following things EXCEPT:
a) They hired many women workers b) Many of them ran seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day c) Thousands of workers flocked to New York from the South and the West Indies d) Fewer workers were employed because men were replaced by labor-saving machines. 4 _____
5. All of the following were achievements of the Dewey administration EXCEPT:
a) The state government was reorganized b) A bonus was given to war veterans c) The Ives-Quinn Act was passed d) The State University of New York was established 5 _____

MATCHING

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Alfred E. Smith | a. He headed the so-called "Little New Deal". |
| _____ 2. James Walker | b. a weak mayor of N.Y.C. |
| _____ 3. Fiorello La Guardia | c. a four-term President |
| _____ 4. Franklin D. Roosevelt | d. "Let's look at the record". |
| _____ 5. Herbert Lehman | e. Able, picturesque mayor of N.Y.C. |
| _____ 6. Averell Harriman | |

FLIERL, CHAPTER 25, LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE EMPIRE STATE

WORDS TO LEARN

Vocabulary

People, Places, Events, et cetera

- p. 396 structure, administers, vital, authority, needy, violate
- p. 397 procedures, "home rule", executive, legislative, judicial, levy, taxation, grants, funds
- p. 398 convened, boundaries, financed, agencies, cooperate, distribution, relief, disaster, facilities, maintenance, browse
- p. 399 projects, supervise, officials, *subpoenas, detection, *indictments, *prosecute, *inquests, *deeds, mortgage
- p. 400 amendment, subdivided, *incorporated village, rural, urban
- p. 401 census, population, councilmen, principal, minor, constables, presides, policies, *magistrate, petty theft, *assessors, estimates
- p. 402 budget, *proposition, consent, classification, contrary
- p. 403 majority, economic, features
- p. 404 legislature, charter, relationship, veto, commissions, *factions, policies
- p. 405 *figureheads, professional, popular support, suburbanites, metropolis, rival, disputes
- p. 406 comptroller, borough, sanitation, at large, *franchises, *zoning regulations
- p. 407 *coordinates, efficiency, pollen, fumes, congestion
- Thomas Dongan, Province of N.Y.
- Board of Supervisors, Board of Elections
- Endicott, Valley Stream, Hempstead, Freeport
- Mechanicville, Saratoga Springs, Glen Cove
- Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Schenectady, Yonkers
- Board of Estimate, City Planning Commission
- Departments of: Health, Sanitation, Housing and Building, Docks, Welfare, Correction, Public Works, Air Pollution Control, Traffic Control

FLIERL, CHAPTER 25, LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE EMPIRE STATE

Words Used in Context

administers When the chief executive administers the laws he is managing or directing the organization of government. An administrator is a person who controls or directs an organization so that its purposes are accomplished.

levy We may levy a tax on sales to raise money for government use. It will be difficult to collect large amounts with out levying new taxes.

convened The representatives of the different parts of the country convened in N.Y. City for a meeting. The convention had been called so that they could all come together and exchange ideas. N.Y. City has the accomodations for those who want to convene in a large group.

facilities Today a washing machine is a facility many families have. This and other facilities are the results of the labors and inventiveness of people who looked for an easier and more convenient way to do a necessary task.

mortgage When a homeowner needs money he can mortgage the ownership of his property in return for a loan. If the payments on the mortgage are not made the lender of the money has the right to take the property which has been pledged as a security for the loan.

subpoenas Subpoenas are delivered to witnesses to compel their appearance in court. If a witness does not obey the subpoena, which is an order to appear, he may be subject to punishment.

indictments In the indictment of the accused man before the judge, the district attorney charged him of the commission of the crime. An indictment is a formal (and usually written) accusation against a person based on good legal evidence that he has committed a crime.

inquest The coroner holds an inquest to determine whether or not a death has come through natural causes. If the inquest brings out the evidence that murder has been committed, the police will be alerted to search for the criminal.

deed We keep the deed to our house in a safe place because it is the written proof of ownership. When we sell the house we will give a deed to the buyer to show that we have transferred the ownership to him.

magistrate The magistrate's power as a judge is limited to cases involving minor crimes. The justice of the peace in a town acts as a magistrate in hearing cases of traffic violations, or disturbances of the peace.

principal The principal or main cause of the Revolution was a dispute or argument over taxes. The British did not realize in time that the principal thing the colonists wanted was the right to tax themselves when necessary.

Words Used in Context

proposition The people of the community wanted additional services from the government so they prepared a proposition asking that a village be formed. Under the plan that the signed proposition proposed, the new village would have its own police force and its own sanitation department.

faction One faction of the political party wanted more emphasis on civil rights while other groups in the party favored other ideas. A political party must reach a happy medium between the ideas of the different factions in order to keep their support.

franchises When the government gave the bus company the franchise to operate on the main highway, it stopped other companies from applying for this privilege. If they granted more than one franchise for the same area, no one would make any money and the people would lose the convenience of the bus transportation.

zoning regulations The zoning regulations were planned so that factories and business houses would not be built in the same area as residences. Also the area was zoned so that apartment houses could not be erected in a private or one family house zone.

FLIERL, CHAPTER 25, LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE EMPIRE STATE

VOCABULARY TEST

Write the letter of the meanings of the words in Column II in the space in front of the word in Column I.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. administer | a. proof of ownership |
| _____ 2. levy | b. order to appear |
| _____ 3. inquest | c. group |
| _____ 4. proposition | d. judge |
| _____ 5. franchise | e. pledge as security for a loan |
| _____ 6. deed | f. put a tax on something |
| _____ 7. facilities | g. main |
| _____ 8. faction | h. investigation |
| _____ 9. convened | i. plan of building for an area |
| _____ 10. principal | j. accusation |
| _____ 11. mortgage | k. assembled in one place |
| _____ 12. magistrate | l. privilege |
| _____ 13. indictments | m. plan |
| _____ 14. subpoena | n. manage or direct something |
| _____ 15. zoning regulation | o. conveniences |

FLIERL, CHAPTER 25, LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE EMPIRE STATE

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Why are there so many public services that must be operated by local government rather than state or federal government?
p. 396, The Role of Local Government
2. What is the meaning of "home rule"?
p. 396-397, How Local Governments Operate
3. What three kinds of authority are found in each community?
4. How do local communities raise money?
5. How can authorities in our governments in Washington (federal) and Albany (state) keep some control over local officials?
p. 397, The Counties of New York
6. What are the largest units of local government in N.Y. State?
7. How many counties are there in N.Y. State today?
p. 398, The Duties of County Government
8. What are four ways in which county governments assist the federal and state governments?
p. 398, Services and Facilities Started and Operated by County Governments
9. What are some of the services and conveniences that county governments supply for residents?
10. What kinds of public institutions do they operate?
p. 398, The Structure of County Government
11. What is the chief or main governing body in a N.Y. county?
12. What is a county seat?
13. What two jobs do most supervisors hold?
14. How is the chairman of the Board of Supervisors selected?
15. What type of duty do board members have?
p. 399, Elected County Officials
16. What are the seven county officials who are elected to their jobs?
17. What are the duties of each?
p. 399, The Lack of a Strong Executive
18. What are two weaknesses of county government?
19. How can these weaknesses be remedied?
p. 400, Changes in County Government
20. What provision is made in all four plans of county government now recommended?
p. 400, The Towns of New York
21. How are N.Y. counties subdivided?
22. Under the definition given here, are you a citizen of a city; an incorporated village; or a town?
p. 400, Urban and Rural Towns
23. What is a rural town?
24. What is an urban town?
25. Do you live in an urban or a rural town?
p. 400, First-Class and Second-Class Towns
26. How are towns divided according to population?
p. 401, How New York's Towns are Governed
27. What is the most important body in town government?
28. What does it consist of? How are they selected?
p. 401, The Role of the Town Supervisor
29. What are the duties of the town supervisor?

- p. 401, The Many Tasks of Town Boards
30. What services do town boards give?
- p. 401, Elected and Appointed Town Officials
31. What other officials of a town are elected?
32. What officials are appointed?
- p. 402, Town, County, and State Officials Help Each Other
33. In what ways do the officials of the different local and state governments cooperate with each other?
- p. 402, Communities Within Towns - Villages
34. Why are incorporated villages established?
- p. 402, How a Village is Incorporated?
35. How is a village incorporated?
- p. 402, Classes of Villages
36. How are villages classified?
- p. 402, The Village as Part of the Town
37. In what ways do the villages rely on the town?
38. In what ways are they independent?
- p. 403, Patterns of Village Government
39. What is the structure of a village government?
- p. 403, The Village Mayor
40. What are the duties of a mayor?
41. What is the difference between a village manager and a village mayor?
- p. 403, The Board of Trustees
42. What are the responsibilities of the board of trustees?
- p. 403, Other Village Officials
43. What are the appointed village officials and what are their duties?
- p. 404, What is a City?
44. What is a city?
45. What rights does the state hold back in giving cities "home rule"?
- p. 404, City Governments at Work
46. What are the services of city governments?
47. What are the three types of city government in N.Y.?
- p. 404, The Mayor-Council Type of Government
48. Who is the chief executive of a mayor-council government?
49. How is the legislative body of a mayor-council government made up?
50. When is a mayor-council type of city government strong?
- p. 404, The Commission Type
51. What is the supposed benefit of a Commission type of city government?
52. What is the structure of a commission type of government?
53. What is a weakness of this type of government?
54. What are some cities that operate under the commission plan?
- p. 404, The Council-Manager Type
55. Who is the chief executive of the council-manager plan of government?
56. How is he selected?
57. What are the duties of the mayor?
58. What cities in New York have professional or "hired" managers?
- p. 405, City Governments have Many Problems
59. What problem has the increase in population brought?
60. What problems have the suburbs created?
- p. 405, New York City's Charter
61. What plan of city government does N.Y. City use?
62. Which officials are elected?

DIRECTED READING

(continued)

- p. 406, The Boroughs
63. What are the five boroughs of N.Y. City?
64. How are they governed individually?
p. 406, The City Council
65. How is the legislative or law making body of the N.Y. City Council set up?
66. Does the mayor have any law-making power?
p. 406, The Board of Estimate
67. Who are the members of the Board of Estimate?
p. 406, The City Planning Commission
68. What are the duties of the City Planning Commission?
p. 406, The Mayor
69. What are the mayor's duties as the chief executive officer of the city?
70. What part does he play in making the laws?
p. 407, Departments of City Government
71. What are thirteen of the departments of the N.Y. City Government?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON PAGES 400, 403, AND 408.

FLIERL, CHAPTER 25, LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE EMPIRE STATE

IMMEDIATE OR DELAYED RECALL

Skim your text to find the sections on Cities. Read the questions below. Now read your text and in the right hand column jot down the answers to the questions. Use just single words or phrases. Now, fold back the answers and test yourself by asking the questions and answering them from memory.

1. What are six (6) services' performed
by city government?

2. What are three (3) types of city
government?

FLIERL, CHAPTER 25, LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE EMPIRE STATE

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. What is a "county seat"? a) a park bench, b) a rest home c) place where main county offices are located d) place where county furniture is made 1 _____
2. What is a weakness in county government? a) Most of the counties are too large to be well-governed b) Many counties don't have one particular person in charge of the whole county government c) Many county officials are dishonest d) The governor appoints too many county officials 2 _____
3. The principal governing body in a county is the a) Board of Trustees, b) City Council c) Board of Supervisors d) Town Board 3 _____
4. ALL of the following are county officials EXCEPT: a) Sheriff b) Police Justice c) District Attorney d) Coroner 4 _____
5. The most important officer in a town government is a) the mayor b) the manager c) the commissioner d) the supervisor 5 _____
6. The chief officials of a village are the a) mayor and board of trustees b) supervision and town board c) mayor and council d) Board of Supervisors 6 _____
7. ALL of the following are types of city governments EXCEPT: a) Mayor-Council Plan b) President-Congress Plan c) Commission Plan d) Council-Manager Plan 7 _____
8. ALL of the following are boroughs of N.Y. City EXCEPT: a) Manhattan b) Brooklyn c) Queens d) Westchester 8 _____
9. The budget in N.Y. City is PREPARED by a) The City Council b) The Board of Estimate c) The Mayor d) The City Planning Commission 9 _____
10. There are _____ counties in N.Y. today a) 10 b) 12 c) 62 d) 5 10 _____

Answer the following questions by selecting from the list below and filling in the name of the correct official in the space provided.

County Clerk

Sheriff

Coroner

District Attorney

Supervisor

11. Who is contacted when a sudden death occurs where there has been no illness and no apparent cause? 11 _____
12. Whose office do you visit when you want to get a marriage license? 12 _____
13. Which official prosecutes the prisoner in a murder case 13 _____
14. Who acts as a representative of the people on two boards? 14 _____
15. Who keeps order in the County Courts and serves subpoenas? 15 _____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 26, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SERVE LOCAL NEEDS

WORDS TO LEARN

Vocabulary

- p. 358 *allegiance, constitution, district
- p. 359 supervisor, regulates, independent
- p. 361 *home rule, cooperate, realm, counties, program, taxes, maintenance
- p. 362 *prosecute
- p. 364 welfare, imposes, *will
- p. 365 dispute, streamline, rural, facilities
- p. 366 *real property, *personal property, *zone the town
- p. 367 *incorporate, special district, sewage system
- p. 369 *veto, representative, appoints
- p. 370 *assessment roll
- p. 371 hydroelectric
- p. 372 *tax rate

Words Used in Context

allegiance When the king's subjects vowed their allegiance to him he was not afraid to attack the enemy. He knew their full loyalty support and devotion went with their pledge of allegiance.

constitution The body of basic rules and principles that are used to govern a country is its constitution. The Constitution of the U.S. has seven articles and twenty-three amendments.

home rule New York City makes most of the laws governing its people because it comes under the home rule laws of the state. Home rule permits local communities to handle those of their own affairs that concern them alone.

prosecutes The district attorney prosecutes the accused person by bringing legal action against him in the courts. As the prosecutor, he brings before the judge all the evidence or proof that the accused person has committed the crime.

rural The parts of the state where there are farms and a great deal of open country are the rural areas. In the summer many people leave the city or urban sections to vacation in the rural or country areas.

real property A real estate agent sells real property, which is the name used for land and the buildings erected on it. The county sets a value on all real property for tax purposes.

Words Used in Context

zone The factory was built in a zone that was set aside by the town for business and manufacturing use. A short distance away is the residential zone where only private dwellings can be erected.

incorporate In order to limit the extent of his responsibility for making good the losses of his business, a man may incorporate the business under state laws. This is called forming a corporation. There are also laws under which a group of homeowners may incorporate as a village in order to have certain benefits.

veto In most cases the chief executive officer of a government such as a president, governor or mayor, has veto power. The right of veto gives the power to reject or turn down and thus prevent from becoming law, bills that he feels are not proper.

assessment roll The assessment roll is the list of all the real property in the community together with the estimated money value of each piece of property. The assessment roll is used to determine the fair share of taxes for each property owner in the area.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 26, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SERVE LOCAL NEEDS

VOCABULARY TEST

The blanks in each sentence are to be filled with words taken from the list below. Read each sentence, find the words that fit the blanks and write them in the correct blanks. Reread the completed sentence to be sure it makes sense.

A. tax rate
B. allegiance
C. incorporate
D. constitution
E. rural
F. real property

G. personal property
H. county
I. assessment roll
J. home rule
K. prosecute

Under the laws of its 1) _____ the state can 2) _____
a community as a village if the residents there want more or special services
they cannot get under town laws.

The 3) _____ or money each homeowner pays for the services his
local government gives him is based on the 4) _____ which shows
the value which has been placed on the land in the area.

You can take your 5) _____ such as furniture, jewelry or
clothes with you when you move, but not your 6) _____ which is the
land and buildings on it.

Even though the city may be under 7) _____ and make its own
local laws, the citizens of the city still owe their 8) _____ to
the state and country whose laws also govern them.

The district attorney, elected by the people of the 9) _____
will 10) _____ the accused person.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 26, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SERVE LOCAL NEEDS

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

p. 359-361, Local Governments are Controlled by the State Government

1. What is government?
2. Why do governments become more expensive?
3. How do local governments affect our daily living?
4. What is home rule?
5. What is one way in which the state controls local government?

p. 361-365, The County Serves New Yorkers

6. How was New York first divided into counties?
7. How many counties are there in N.Y. today? Which is the largest county in area?
8. Why are the counties in N.Y.C. hardly considered as real counties?
9. What are six examples of the way in which the county government carries out state programs?
10. What are five services usually provided by the county government?
11. How is a board of supervisors made up?
12. Which officials, other than supervisors, are voted for by the voters of a county?
13. What are the duties of the following county officials? County Clerk, District Attorney, Sheriff, Coroner, County Treasurer, Commissioner of Public Welfare, County Judge
14. What is a will?
15. What is a fault in many county governments?
16. Which counties have a single executive head?

p. 365-367, Town Government Serves Many Citizens

17. What is the difference between first class and second class towns?
18. What are some of the functions of a town government?
19. What is the governing body of a town? How is it made up?
20. What are the duties of the following town officials? Supervisor, councilmen, justices of the peace, town clerk, superintendent of highways, tax collector, assessor.
21. Why is a special district set up?

p. 367-368, Village Government Serves Some New Yorkers

22. Why would people organize a village?
23. How are villages classified? Which type has the most powers?
24. What is the set-up of a village government?

p. 368-370, City Governments are Important

25. Where do eighty percent of N.Y.'s people live?
26. Why does government become more complicated where more people live?
27. How does the mayor-council plan of city government operate?
28. How does the commission plan of city government operate?
29. How does the council manager plan of city government resemble a big business concern?
30. Which is the most common type of city government?

p. 370-372, We Pay for Local Government

31. Where do local governments in N.Y.S. get the money to provide necessary services?
32. How is the assessment roll made up?
33. What is another source of money for local governments?
34. What are five accomplishments of Robert Moses?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON p. 373

INTERPRETING CHARTS & DIAGRAMS

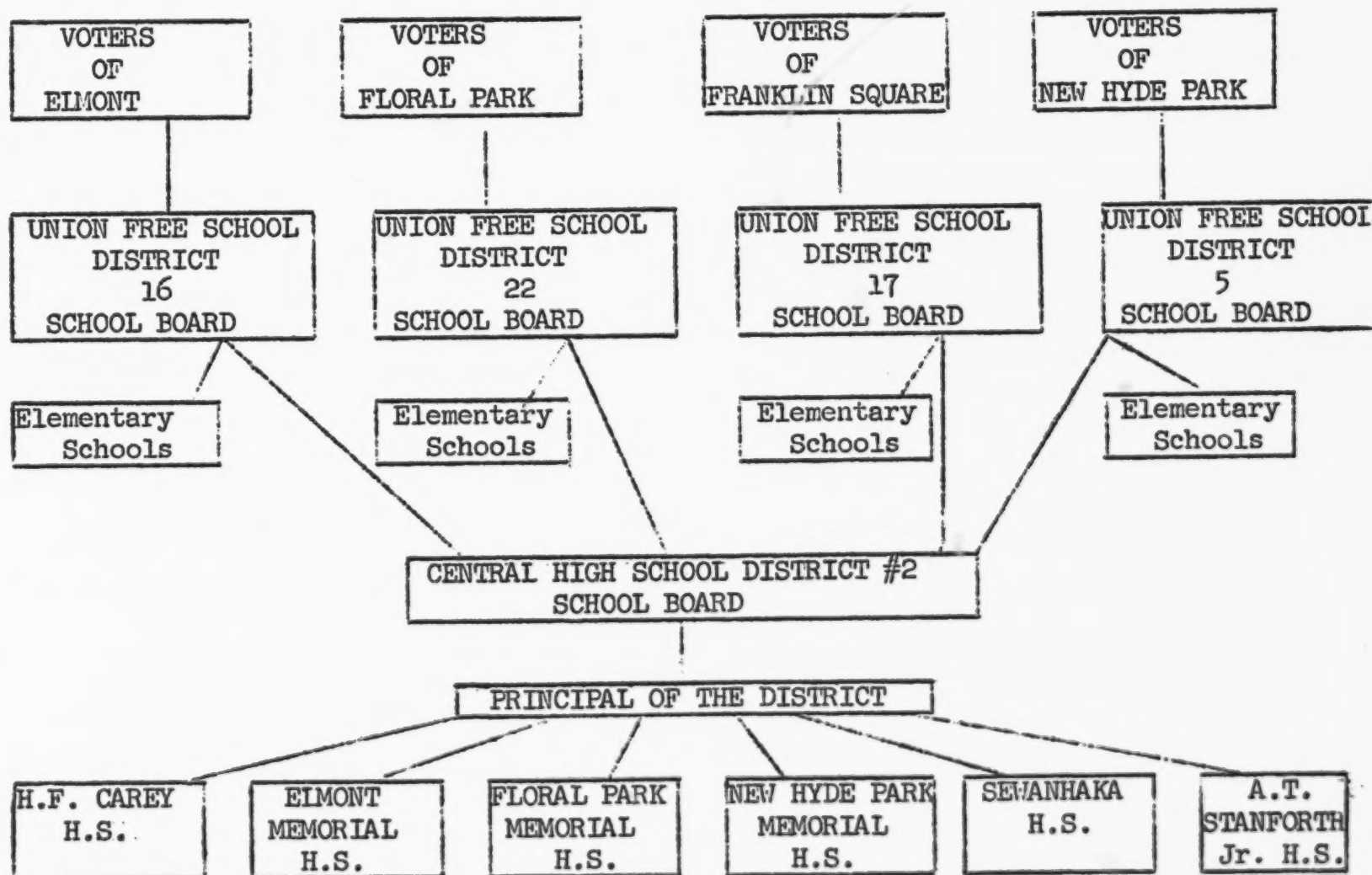
Charts or diagrams can be very helpful in understanding complicated arrangements. You will find several charts in this chapter describing various local governments. Look at the chart on Page 364.

At the top of the chart is a box representing the voters of the county. From this box there are eight lines running to eight different boxes. These lines indicate that the voters directly elect the officials in these eight boxes.

What have we learned up to this point? We find the voters in the county elect the County Treasurer, the Coroner, the director of Public Welfare, the Sheriff, the judges, the County Clerk and the District Attorney, in addition to the supervisors who make up the Board of Supervisors. The box representing this last group is further down than the others because the supervisors are not elected by the county as a whole, but are elected by each town they represent.

From the box representing the Board of Supervisors, you can see four lines leading to four sections of the government. There is no line leading from the Voters of the County box. Therefore we know that the voters do not elect the officials in these sections of the government; the Board of Supervisors appoints or names the men who head these divisions.

The following statements refer to the chart below. In the blanks after each statement, indicate whether it is true or false.



INTERPRETING CHARTS & DIAGRAMS (continued)

- | | | |
|--|---------|---------|
| 1. The voters of Floral Park elect the District 17 School Board | T _____ | F _____ |
| 2. The voters of Elmont elect the whole Central H.S. District No. 2 School Board | T _____ | F _____ |
| 3. The voters of the four areas choose directly the Principal of C.H.S.D. No. 2. | T _____ | F _____ |
| 4. District 5 School Board alone selects the C.H.S. Dist #2 School Board | T _____ | F _____ |
| 5. C.H.S. Dist. #2 School Board directly supervises the operations of the six schools. | T _____ | F _____ |
| 6. C.H.S. Dist. #2 School Board supervises the elementary schools of District #22. | T _____ | F _____ |

NOW READ THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS TO SEE IF YOU HAVE READ THE CHART CORRECTLY.

Each of the four areas that make up Central High School District #2 has an elementary school district. The voters in each district elect the members of their own local school board, who receive no compensation for their work. The members of each local school board select a district principal to supervise the elementary schools in that particular elementary school district.

The members of each local district schoolboard select two of their members to represent the local school board on the board of Central High School District #2. These eight members (two from each of the four districts) select the Principal of the District, whose responsibility it is to supervise, through the Principals of each high school building, the operation of the entire high school district.

ANSWERS: 1) F 2) F 3) F 4) F 5) F 6) F

ELLIS, CHAPTER 26, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS SERVE LOCAL NEEDS

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. Why do we have government? a) It is a way of working together to solve problems. b) Some people want to rule over the rest of the people. c) People accept government simply because we have always had it. d) People need protection 1 _____
2. One of the most important ways in which the state controls local governments is through a) the statewide election of county supervisors b) the tax on real property c) the distribution of tax money d) the Department of Conservation 2 _____
3. Which county has the largest area? a) Rockland County b) St.-Lawrence County c) Hamilton County d) Nassau County 3 _____
4. All of the following are services generally provided by counties in New York State, EXCEPT: a) checking weights and measures b) building roads c) free public schools d) public health nurses 4 _____
5. What is the governing body of most counties in New York State? a) Board of Supervisors b) The Council c) The Commission d) The Assembly 5 _____
6. Two people claim they own the same piece of land. In order to help settle the question of ownership, these people should look at records in the office of a) the county judge b) the county treasurer c) the county clerk d) the county sheriff 6 _____
7. What is a serious weakness of many county governments? a) Most counties are too large to be efficiently governed b) Many counties have no one person in charge of the whole county government c) Many county officials are dishonest d) Too many county officials are appointed by the governor 7 _____
8. Who is the chief executive, or most important official in the ordinary New York town? a) the justice of the peace b) the supervisor c) the town clerk d) a councilman 8 _____
9. If you violate a traffic law in a town of New York State you may appear before a) a councilman b) the supervisor c) the town clerk d) a justice of the peace 9 _____
10. Who is the chief executive of village government in New York? a) the board of trustees b) the police justice c) the clerk d) the mayor 10 _____
11. What is the most common type of city government in New York State? a) the mayor-council plan b) the commission plan c) the council-manager plan d) the mayor-trustee plan 11 _____
12. A frequent weakness of the commission plan of city government is: a) One person has too much power over the city government b) No one oversees the entire city government c) There are too many officials elected by the people d) It is too complicated a plan of government 12 _____

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

(continued)

13. How do local governments get most of the money they need to provide services?
a) from taxes on the incomes of their people b) from sales taxes c) from
taxes on buildings and land d) from taxes on the personal property of their
citizens 13 _____

Answer the following questions by selecting from the list and filling in the
name of the correct official in the blank provided.

County Clerk
County Treasurer
District Attorney

Coroner
County Judge

Supervisor
Commissioner of Public Welfare
Sheriff

14. Whose office do you visit when you want to
find out who owns a certain piece of land? 14. _____
15. When a death occurs under mysterious cir-
cumstances, who determines whether a crime
has been committed? 15. _____
16. Which official would be responsible for
conditions in the county home? 16. _____
17. Who sends you your county tax bill? 17. _____
18. Who prosecutes the case when an alleged
murderer is brought to trial? 18. _____
19. Zoning is a) the boundaries of a local government b) establishing districts
where only certain kinds of buildings can be built c) the business area
of a village, town or city d) establishing school districts within the
boundary of a local government 19 _____
20. Tax rate is a) the amount of tax that must be paid on every \$1000 of
assessed property b) the total amount of taxes an individual must pay to
his government c) the assessed value of a piece of property d) the amount
of money a government must raise to pay for its services 20 _____

FLIERL, CHAPTER 24, THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK

WORDS TO LEARN

Vocabulary

People, Places, Events, et cetera

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| p. 381 | <u>*electoral college</u> , rights, powers, structure, articles | Founding Fathers, bill of rights |
| p. 382 | <u>majority</u> , unconstitutional, adopted, opponents, responsibilities | |
| p. 383 | proposing actions, policy maker, <u>*fiscal</u> | |
| p. 384 | revenue, enforces, pardon, convicted, <u>*reprieve</u> | State Police, National Guard, Attorney General |
| p. 385 | public authority | Department of Audit & Control, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Department of Social Welfare, Department of Education, Conservation Department, Department of Commerce, Department of State |
| p. 386 | <u>*civil servants</u> , competitive, qualified, <u>tenure</u> | New York State Thruway Authority, Port of New York Authority |
| p. 387 | levy taxes, interests, <u>*parliamentary order</u> | Assembly, Senate, Speaker, Majority Leader, Minority Leader |
| p. 388 | block, compromise, strategy, presides, <u>bills</u> , consideration, " <u>companion bill box</u> ", open hearings, " <u>report out</u> ", " <u>favorable with amendments</u> ", " <u>adverse report</u> " | Rules Committee, Lieutenant Governor, Temporary President |
| p. 389 | " <u>sit on a bill</u> ", go on record, " <u>out of committee</u> ", <u>*quorum</u> , <u>*controversial</u> , "dead," "overridden", veto, guilt, innocence, disputes, legal principles | "committee of conference" |
| p. 390 | broader authority, <u>limited powers</u> , <u>rural</u> , dependent children, inheritance | police justices, surrogate court, Court of Domestic Relations |
| p. 391 | <u>*appealed</u> , apportionment, shift in population | State Supreme Court, Appellate Division |
| p. 392 | underrepresented, precinct, polling place | |

p. 393 election results, annual Board of Canvassers
registration, permanent registration, contending, smoke-filled rooms

p. 394 "legally constituted" independent candidates, nominees, campaigns

Words Used in Context

electoral college The electoral college is elected by the voters of each state to perform the formal duty of actually voting for the president and vice president. The largest number of members of the electoral college come from New York State. This is because each state is allowed the same number of electors as its total of senators and representatives in congress.

majority A majority is more than half of the total. In order for an amendment to be added to the constitution, it must first be approved by a majority of members of the legislature.

fiscal The fiscal year is the twelve-month period between settlements of financial accounts. The fiscal year ends June 30th, and the budget for the next financial year begins July 1st.

reprieve When the governor postpones the execution of a criminal, he grants him a reprieve. A reprieve is given when new evidence appears which shows that the criminal may not be guilty.

civil servants All those employed in government administration are civil servants. It is necessary that applicants pass examinations before they can become civil servants.

tenure The right to hold a job without being removed is called tenure. A civil servant has tenure in his job after having held it for a certain period of time.

parliamentary order Parliamentary order refers to the rules by which business shall be conducted at a meeting. The Speaker rules on questions of parliamentary order at a meeting of the Assembly.

bill Thousands of bills are considered by the legislature each year, but only some of them become laws. Before a bill can become a law, it must have the approval of the legislature and, in most cases, the signature of the governor.

companion bills A new bill may be submitted to either the House or the Assembly, or both. When bills are submitted to both Assembly and Senate they are called companion bills.

"report out" A senate committee consisting of a small group, studies new bills and "reports out" their decisions concerning these bills to the rest of the senate. A bill may be "reported out" in different ways.

"favorable with amendments" One of the ways in which a bill may be reported out is as "favorable with amendments." When this is done, the committee approves the basic bill, but recommends that certain changes be made.

"adverse" report When a committee opposes a bill, it gives it an "adverse" report. A bill carrying an "adverse" report would have little chance of becoming law because the rest of the legislators would follow their committee's recommendation.

"sit on a bill" Sometimes when a committee wants to kill a bill, they "sit" on it by failing to report it out at all. There are ways of forcing a bill out of committee's even if a committee is determined to "sit" on it.

quorum The minimum number of members who must be present at an assembly in order for it to transact business is called a quorum. Before the legislators can vote on a bill, a quorum must be in attendance or the bill cannot be considered.

limited powers Only certain types of cases can be heard in courts having limited powers. Such courts can hold trials only on less important, local cases.

rural The parts of the state where there are farms and a great deal of open country are the rural areas. In the summer many people leave the city or urban sections to vacation in the rural or country areas.

appealed When a case is appealed, a request is made to rehear it in a higher court. The Court of Appeals is the highest court to which a case can be appealed.

independent candidates People who want to run for office, and do not represent a political party are independent candidates. An independent candidate can get on the ballot by obtaining 12,000 signatures.

controversial A bill around which there is disagreement is said to be controversial. Controversial bills are debated on the floor of the chamber, and there are usually a lot of arguments on both sides.

FLHRL, CHAPTER 24, THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK

VOCABULARY TEST

Write the letters of the meanings of the words in Column II in the space in front of the word in Column I.

PART I

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. independent candidates | a. government employees |
| _____ 2. rural | b. right to hold a job |
| _____ 3. civil servants | c. farm area |
| _____ 4. tenure | d. not representing a party |
| _____ 5. appeal | e. request for rehearing |

PART II

Column I

Column II

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| _____ 1. quorum | a. rules for conducting a meeting |
| _____ 2. limited powers | b. not agreed upon |
| _____ 3. bill | c. restricted authority |
| _____ 4. controversial | d. proposed laws |
| _____ 5. parliamentary order | e. required number of members |

Write the correct words or phrases from the following group in the spaces below:

companion bills
electoral college
majority
fiscal
reprieve
"sit on a bill"
"report out"
"adverse" report
favorable with amendments
presides

1. As a result of the appearance of a new witness the convict was granted a _____.
2. _____ bills were presented to both the Assembly and Senate.
3. It is the responsibility of the various legislative committees to _____ the bills submitted to them.

VOCABULARY TEST

(continued)

4. _____ performs the formal duty of electing the president and vice president.
5. A committee will _____ in an attempt to kill it.
6. Bills which are regarded as unfavorable are given as _____
7. The Speaker is in charge of or _____ over the Assembly
8. In order for a bill to be passed, it must be voted favorably by a _____ of members of the legislature.
9. When a committee approves a bill, but would like to see some changes made, it reports it out as _____.
10. The date on which government accounts are paid is called the end of the _____ year.

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

- p. 381, The Powers of New York's State Government
1. In what ways are the powers of New York State restricted by the Federal Constitution?

p. 381, What Powers Does Our State Government Have?

 2. What five things is New York empowered to do?

p. 381, What New York's Constitution Does

 3. What rights are guaranteed by the state constitution in its first article?
 4. What do the remaining nineteen articles provide for?

p. 381, Changing the Constitution

 5. When was the first revision made in the constitution?
 6. What are the two ways in which the constitution can be changed?

p. 382, The Executive Branch

 7. What are four duties performed by the executive?
 8. Who are the officials at the head of the executive branch?

p. 383, The Governor

 9. What is the most important duty of the governor?
 10. What other important duty does he have?

p. 383, The Budget

 11. How is the budget drawn up?
 12. What are the different sources of revenue?

p. 384, The Governor Enforces the Law

 13. What different services can the governor call upon to help him enforce the law?
 14. What special power does the governor have in connection with convicted criminals?

p. 385, Administrative Departments

 15. What is the function of the administrative departments?
 16. Which are most important?

p. 385, Public Authorities

 17. What is the purpose of a public authority?
 18. What are two outstanding authorities?
 19. How do they operate?
 20. How does one secure a civil service job?
 21. What are the advantages of such a job?

p. 387, The State Legislature

 22. Why does New York have a two-house legislature?

p. 387, The Assembly

 23. How many members are there in the Assembly?
 24. What is the term of office?
 25. What are the duties of the speaker? the majority leader? the minority leader?

p. 388, The Senate

 26. How many members are there in the Senate?
 27. What is the term of office?
 28. What are the duties of the presiding officer? the temporary president?

p. 388, The Legislature in Action

 29. How long does a session of the legislature generally last?
 30. How does the legislature pass laws?

p. 388, The Work of Committees

 31. What is the function of these committees?

p. 388, "Reporting Out" a Bill

32. What are the different ways a committee can "report out" a bill?

33. How can a committee "kill" a bill?

34. What is the difference in the way controversial, and non-controversial bills are treated?

35. What is the purpose of a "committee of conference"?

36. What happens when the governor vetoes a bill?

p. 389, Kinds of Courts in New York

37. What are the four main kinds of problems dealt with in our courts?

38. What kinds of cases are tried in each of the two types of courts?

p. 390, Courts in Rural Areas

39. What kinds of cases are heard by police justices in rural areas?

40. Who hears cases in towns?

p. 390, County and City Courts in New York

41. What kinds of cases are tried in county courts?

42. What kinds of courts are maintained by large cities?

p. 390, The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals

43. Can a defendant continue to fight once he has lost his case in a lower court?

44. How is the Supreme Court organized?

45. What is the purpose of the Appellate Division?

46. How is it organized?

47. What is the role of the Court of Appeals?

p. 391, Apportionment

48. What is apportionment?

49. What is reapportionment? Why is it necessary?

p. 391, Election Districts

50. What is a precinct?

51. What is an election district?

p. 392, Voting in New York

52. What are the requirements for voting?

53. What are the duties of the Board of Inspectors?

p. 393, Registration

54. How is the election list used?

55. What are the two methods of registration?

p. 393, How Citizens Cast Their Ballots

57. How do voting machines operate?

58. How are totals recorded?

59. What is absentee voting?

p. 393, The Roles of Political Parties in New York Elections

60. How does one join a political party?

p. 394, Major Political Parties in New York

61. What are the major parties?

62. How can a party become legally constituted?

63. In what other way may a party win a place on the ballot?

p. 394, Primary Elections

64. Why do we have primary elections?

65. Who may vote in them?

p. 394, Election Campaigns

66. What are some of the methods used to elect a candidate?

67. Where does the money come from?

68. How does the law limit how much money can be spent in campaigns?

p. 394, Government and the People of New York

69. How do we know that New York is a democracy?

70. What service does the press perform in a democracy?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON PAGES 386, 389, 395

FLIERL, CHAPTER 24, THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK

ORGANIZATION THROUGH CATEGORIZING

The three columns below are headed with the names of the three divisions of government. Classify the terms below by writing them in the blanks of the column under which they belong.

- a. Lieutenant Governor
- b. Speaker
- c. Department of Labor
- d. Senate
- e. Law Department
- f. police justice
- g. Court of Appeals
- h. Department of Social Welfare
- i. Court of Domestic Relations
- j. Department of Commerce
- k. New York State Thruway Authority

- l. comptroller
- m. Assembly
- n. State Supreme Court
- o. Attorney General
- p. justice of the peace
- q. State Police
- r. Majority Leader
- s. surrogate court
- t. Minority Leader
- u. Temporary President

[illegible]

FLIERL, CHAPTER 24, THE STATE GOVERNMENT OF NEW YORK

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. To what branch of government does the governor belong? _____
2. The supreme law of the land is the _____.
3. Which article of the state constitution guarantees basic rights? _____

4. What is the function of the judicial branch of government? _____
5. From where does the state get money to perform its duties? _____
6. The branch of the government which takes care of the problems of the state as a whole is _____
7. Who is the presiding officer of the Senate? _____
8. The act of splitting up voting districts is called _____
9. In which courts are cases tried which deal with family conflicts _____

10. The act of rejecting a bill by the governor is called _____
11. The governor of New York can do all of the following things EXCEPT:
a) present a budget to the state legislature b) oversee the work of the
various state departments c) veto bills passed by the state legislature
d) appoint the mayor of New York City 11 _____
12. What is the highest court in New York State? a) the Supreme Court b) the
Appellate Division of the Supreme Court c) the Court of Appeals d) the
County Court 12 _____
13. The most powerful official in the State Senate is a) the Lieutenant Governor
b) the President c) the Minority Leader 13 _____
14. What has been the attitude of New Yorkers toward amending their constitution?
a) They frequently have amended their constitution b) They have added very
few amendments to the constitution c) They have added no amendments to
the constitution d) They have adopted new constitutions rather than amend
the old ones 14 _____
15. What is the purpose of a primary election? a) to select a party's candidate
for office b) to elect candidates to public office c) to find out how many
eligible voters there are d) to give people a chance to join a political
party 15 _____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 27, THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS FOR EVERYONE

WORDS TO LEARN

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>People, Places, Events, et cetera</u>
p. 374 legislative, executive, judicial, legislature	State Assembly, State Senate
p. 375 represented, population, constitution	United States Senate, House of Representatives, Bill of Rights
p. 376 income tax, co-operate, framework, basic, amendments, conventions, property qualifications, <u>*discrimination</u> , official, services, national	Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York State Police, New York Constitution
p. 377 article, rights, guarantee, amend, proposed, revise, <u>*bill</u> , legislators, dominate	Speaker, Assembly chamber, Theodore Roosevelt, Al Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt
p. 378 majority, minority, introduce, recommendations, procedure, deadline, <u>*die in committee</u> , opposed, calendar	Majority Leader, Minority Leader, temporary President, Rules Committee, Civil Service
p. 379 unanimously, debating, <u>*pocket veto</u> , affect	Charles Evans Hughes, Thomas E. Dewey
p. 380 distinguished, policy maker, political party	Sheriff Thomas Farley
p. 381 oversees, appoints	Executive Department Division of the Budget, State Police, Civil Service, Housing, Division of Parole, Department of Education, Department of Law, Attorney General, Comptroller, Board and Department of Social Welfare, Department of Public Service
p. 383 <u>*limited access roads</u> , waterways, corporations	State Athletic Commission, <u>Departments of: Taxation and Finance, State, Public Works, the Thruway</u>
p. 384 toll road, interchanges, slaughterhouses, <u>*migrant laborer</u>	Departments of: Labor, Mental Hygiene, Agriculture and Markets
p. 385 <u>*workmen's compensation</u> , <u>*unemployment insurance</u> , <u>*public utility</u> , <u>*minimum wages</u> , insurance policies	Departments of: Public Service, Banking, Insurance, Public Service Commission

VocabularyPeople, Places, Events, et cetera

p. 386 *spoils system, *merit system, political "pull", headway, functions

Departments of: Civil Service, Commerce, Motor Vehicles

p. 387 boundary, *civil case, *criminal case, *inferior courts

Supreme Court, Appellate, Division of the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Supreme Court of the United States

p. 388 term, appeals, violates, annulment, income, expenditures, *budget, *income tax

Family Court, Division of the Budget

Words Used in Context

discrimination In the qualifications for voters in New York State there is no discrimination because of race, color or creed. Also New York does not discriminate against a citizen because of his financial standing, as rich and poor alike may vote.

bill Thousands of bills are considered by the Legislature each year but only some of them become laws. Before a bill can become a law it must have the approval of the Legislature, and in most cases, the signature of the Governor.

revise Either house of the Legislature may revise a bill by changing certain provisions in it. The revised bill must then be approved by the other house.

die in committee The bill died in committee because the committee felt the bill was not important. The screening job done by committees of the Legislature sifts out the bills that would not make good laws and lets them die in committee rather than waste the time of the legislators in the two houses who would otherwise have to act on them.

public utility Because public utilities use the states' streets and highways to supply a public need they are limited in number and regulated to assure satisfactory service and fair cost. Telephones, gas, electricity, busses, and railroads are among the services considered a public utilities.

minimum wages The state sets a minimum wage for workers and all employers must pay at least that wage. Employers may pay more than the minimum wage, and often do, in order to attract a better group of workers.

civil cases Where a disagreement involving money or property is brought to court for judgment it is called a civil case. In civil cases, involving citizens against citizens, the private rights of individuals are being protected, whereas in a criminal case the state is protecting the rights of citizens from criminals.

inferior courts Inferior courts in N.Y. State are the courts operated by local governments. They are considered lower in rank than the Supreme Court of N.Y. State and are therefore called inferior courts.

budget The governor estimates the costs of running the state government and the income for a period of time and sets up a budget based on this estimate. When the budget is approved by the legislature the funds provided by it are available for state officials to spend.

income tax A tax on the money an individual receives for his work or investments is called an income tax. The more money people make, the higher the income tax they must pay.

VOCABULARY TEST

Write the letter of the meanings of the words in Column II in the space in front of the word in Column I

I	II
_____ 1. revise	A. payment to worker who does not have a job
_____ 2. discrimination	B. any body of water on which boats or ships can travel
_____ 3. budget	C. part that enforces the law
_____ 4. income tax	D. payment to a worker who has been injured on the job
_____ 5. unemployment insurance	E. a proposed law
_____ 6. majority	F. change
_____ 7. article	G. courts
_____ 8. amendment	H. compulsory payment of a portion of earnings to government
_____ 9. legislative branch	I. rejection of a bill without action during specified time
_____ 10. executive branch	J. one of the sections of a written document
_____ 11. judicial branch	K. more than half
_____ 12. waterways	L. estimate of income and expenses for a period of time
_____ 13. bill	M. a showing of favoritism in treatment
_____ 14. workmen's compensation	N. a correction or change made in a bill, law, or constitution
_____ 15. pocket veto	O. law making division
	P. executioner

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

pp. 375-376, New York is Related to Other Governments

1. How is each state represented in the national government?
2. What are two areas of power that New York State does not have?
3. What are three ways in which the state and national governments co-operate?
4. Why must New York co-operate with her neighboring states?

pp. 376-377, New York's Constitution Protects Us

5. What is the basic law for our state government?
6. What are four important changes that have taken place in our state constitution?
7. What are eight rights given in the New York "Bill of Rights"?
8. What is one method of amending the state constitution?
9. What is the second way of doing this?

pp. 377-379, The Legislature Makes Laws

10. How many assemblymen are there? How many senators?
11. What is a bill?
12. What is the term of office and salary of assemblymen? senators?
13. Who is the most important member of the Assembly?
14. How is the Speaker chosen?
15. What are his duties?
16. What does the Majority Leader do?
17. What does the Minority Leader do?
18. Who is the presiding officer of the Senate?
19. What is the function of the Temporary President?
20. Where do our laws come from?
21. How does a bill become a law? (7 steps)
22. What are the four choices a governor has when he receives a bill from the Legislature?

pp. 379-381, Our Governor Works for Us

23. What are three reasons why the N.Y. State governor is an important figure nationally?
24. What are the qualifications for office and the salary of a governor of New York?
25. What are some of the duties of the governor? (give seven)
26. How many departments are there in the state government?

p. 382, Our State Departments Work for Us

Department of Law

27. Who is the head of the Department of Law?
28. What is the job of that department?

p. 382, Department of Audit and Control

29. What is the comptroller's job?

p. 383, Department of Taxation and Finance

30. What are some taxes used to collect money for the state?

p. 383, Department of State

31. What are five functions of this department?

p. 383, Department of Public Works

32. What is the job of this department?

33. Approximately what percent of all the highways in New York State are controlled by the Department of Public Works?

34. What is a limited access road?

35. Why do we call the Thruway a toll road?

36. How has the federal government helped the growth of superhighways?

p. 384, Department of Agriculture and Markets

37. What are five things this department does to help the people of our state?

- p. 384, Department of Agriculture and Markets
38. What is a migrant laborer?
- p. 384, Department of Labor
39. What is the basic purpose of this department?
40. How does it help in the following areas?
- a. prevention of fires, diseases, accidents
 - b. wages
 - c. injuries to workers
 - d. loss of job
 - e. working women and children
- p. 385, Department of Public Service
41. How is this department headed up?
42. What does it regulate?
43. How can this department be of service to you?
- p. 385, Banking Department
44. What is the function of this department?
- p. 385, Insurance Department
45. Why are insurance companies regulated? How are insurance companies regulated?
- p. 386, Department of Civil Service
46. What is the meaning of the saying, "To the victor belong the spoils"?
47. How does the state deal with the problem of picking the people who will work for it?
48. What does the Civil Service Commission do?
- p. 386, Department of Commerce
49. What is the job of the Department of Commerce?
50. How does it help our restaurants, hotels and stores?
- p. 386, Department of Motor Vehicles
51. What is the function of the Department of Motor Vehicles?
- pp. 387-388, The Courts Protect Us
52. What is a civil case?
53. What is a criminal case?
54. What are four kinds of inferior courts?
55. What is the highest court in the state?
56. What are the two levels of courts below it?
- p. 388, The Supreme Court
57. Is this the highest court in the state?
58. How is it organized?
- p. 388, Appellate Division of the Supreme Court
59. How do Appellate Judges get their position?
60. What type of cases are heard in this division?
- p. 389, Court of Appeals
61. How is this court set up?
62. What kind of cases does it consider?
- p. 389, Family Court
63. What kind of cases does this court hear?
- pp. 388-389, We Pay for the Services of Our State Government
64. How is the budget made up?
65. By what two taxes is most of the tax money raised?
66. What other taxes bring in money for the state?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 390

ELLIS, CHAPTER 27, THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS FOR EVERYONE

ORGANIZATION THROUGH CATEGORIZING

The three columns below are headed by the names of the three divisions of government. Classify the following terms by writing them in the column in which they belong.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. Division of the Budget | n. unemployment insurance |
| b. Governor | o. Police Justices |
| c. State Police | p. Senator |
| d. County Courts | q. Department of Labor |
| e. Temporary President | r. Majority Leader |
| f. Education Department | s. Division of Housing |
| g. Supreme Court | t. Assemblyman |
| h. Health Department | u. Court of Appeals |
| i. Justice of the Peace | v. Correction Department |
| j. Conservation Department | w. Speaker |
| k. Civil Service Commission | x. Lieutenant Governor |
| l. Family Court | y. Minority Leader |
| m. Automobile license | z. income taxes |

EXECUTIVE	LEGISLATIVE	JUDICIAL

ELLIS, CHAPTER 27, THE STATE GOVERNMENT WORKS FOR EVERYONE

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. The number of senators in the N.Y. State Senate is 1 _____
2. The number of assemblymen in the N.Y. State Assembly is 2 _____
3. The presiding officer of the State Senate is the 3 _____
4. The presiding officer of the Assembly is the 4 _____
5. The leader of the majority party and the most powerful official in the State Senate is called the 5 _____
6. Where do most bills introduced in the state legislature come from? a) Senators and assemblymen think them up b) Labor unions draw them up c) Government officials propose them d) Local governments ask legislators to introduce them 6 _____
7. The governor of New York can do ALL of the following things EXCEPT: a) present a budget to the state legislature b) oversee the work of the various state departments c) veto bills passed by the state legislature d) appoint the mayor of New York City 7 _____
8. The N.Y. State government does ALL of the following things EXCEPT: a) builds and maintains roads b) inspects food establishments for sanitation c) make trade treaties with foreign nations d) inspect state banks and insurance companies 8 _____
9. Since the Revolutionary War, ALL of the following changes have taken place in the N.Y. State government EXCEPT: a) the power of the governor has decreased b) democracy has spread c) local governments have more independence d) the services of the state government have increased 9 _____
10. ALL of the following are termed inferior courts in N.Y. State EXCEPT: a) County Court b) Police Justice Court c) Supreme Court d) City Court 10 _____
11. Which is the highest court in New York State? a) the Supreme Court b) the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court c) the County Court d) the Court of Appeals 11 _____
12. Which state department gives opinions concerning the meaning of laws or amendments to the Constitution? a) Department of Law b) Department of State c) Department of Public Service d) Executive Department 12 _____
13. Which of the following taxes provides the most money for our state government? a) gasoline tax b) income tax c) auto and truck license fees d) cigarette tax 13 _____
14. The system by which most of the state employees are selected is called a) spoils system b) civil service system c) unit system d) political pull 14 _____

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

(continued)

15. The New York State Government has _____ departments of government to serve the people of New York. a) 13 b) 15 c) 20 d) 2

Match the function in Column II with the Department in Column I. There will be one extra function.

I

II

16 _____ Department of Public Works

a. Inspects factories

17 _____ Department of Labor

b. Tries to attract business to New York

18 _____ Department of Agriculture and Markets

c. Runs the State Fair

19 _____ Department of Public Service

d. Supervises electric light companies

20 _____ Department of Commerce

e. Regulates state banks

f. Maintains state roads

ELLIS, CHAPTER 28, POLITICAL PARTIES SERVE NEW YORKERS

WORDS TO LEARN

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>People, Places, Events, et cetera</u>
p. 392 <u>political party</u> , candidates, platform, administration, community, ticket, <u>*two-party system</u>	Republican, Democrat, Socialist, Liberal Parties
p. 393 <u>*register</u> , personal registration, rural, <u>*enrollment</u> , <u>*primaries</u>	Election Day
p. 394 ballot, officials, <u>*petition</u> , associated, <u>*caucuses</u> , <u>*independent</u>	
p. 395 politician, unit, election district, county chairman, county committee	Boss Tweed, Theodore Roosevelt, Al Smith, Franklin Roosevelt, Thomas Dewey, Jim Dodds
p. 396 campaign, assembly district, city committee, state committee, <u>*conventions</u> , delegates	Governor, lieutenant governor, comptroller, attorney general
p. 397 unions, corporations, campaign contributions and expenses, resident	Martin Van Buren, Grover Cleveland, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt
p. 399 absentee ballot, voting machines, county election boards, statewide, eligible	State Board of Canvassers

Words Used in Context

two-party system Because the Democratic and Republican Parties are the two largest political parties in the United States, and their candidates win nearly all the elections, we are said to have a two-party system. Other political parties have been listed on the ballot, but the present two-party system has been in existence since the Civil War.

political party A political party is composed of groups of people with the same interests who work together to try to elect to office candidates who favor these interests. The Republican Party and the Democratic Party are the two major political parties in the United States.

platform The statement of the political aims and ideas of a political party, by which it hopes to persuade people to vote for its candidates is called its platform. The formation or formulation of the party's platform is one of the most important tasks of a convention.

enrollment All that a person has to do to enroll in a political party is to sign a blank indicating his choice of party when he registers for voting purposes. By this enrollment, or joining of a political party, he gets the right to help choose candidates for office, and terms himself an enrolled Democrat or Republican, as the case may be.

primary An election held to choose candidates to run for office is called a primary. The winners of a primary election are the political parties' candidates for office in the next election.

petition A petition may be signed by the people asking that certain conditions be remedied. The petition is then presented to the authorities as an indication of the feelings of the citizens.

caucus The party held a caucus to decide upon the policies of the political party and its candidates for office. Only enrolled members are permitted to vote at party caucuses.

independent An independent candidate for office is one who has no party to support his candidacy. Being independent means he owes no allegiance to any political party.

convention The Republican Party convention was held in San Francisco in 1964. Delegates from all states in the United States met at the convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-president.

campaign Like a military campaign in which army movements are planned with a particular objective in mind the political campaign is a series of organized, planned actions with the election of a candidate as its goal.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 28, POLITICAL PARTIES SERVE NEW YORKERS

VOCABULARY TEST

The blanks in each sentence are to be filled with words taken from the list below. Read each sentence, find the words that fit in the blanks and write them in the correct blanks. Re-read the completed sentence to be sure it makes sense.

a. campaign
d. independent
g. primaries
j. convention
m. enrollment

b. election
e. register
h. associated
k. delegates
n. administration
p. resident

c. platform
f. caucus
i. eligible
l. political parties
o. petition

A meeting of a small group of members of a political party to decide on policies and candidates is called a 1) _____.

A candidate who has no party backing him is called an 2) _____ candidate.

The 3) _____ of registered voters in the party of their choice creates a list of party members for use in the primaries.

The Department of Civil Service gives examinations to determine which applicants are 4) _____ for government positions.

Candidates for state offices are chosen in the 5) _____ held before the regular elections.

To get his name printed on a primary ballot, a candidate must obtain the signatures of a certain number of party members on a 6) _____ which recommends him for the office.

The Democratic Party selects its national platform and candidates at a 7) _____ held every four years.

George Washington felt that 8) _____, organized groups of people with the same interests, would divide our people.

Many party members felt there should be a Civil Rights "plank" in the party 9) _____.

10) _____ are chosen to represent an area at a state or national meeting.

All candidates must publish a list of 11) _____ expenses incurred in running for office.

A person who lives in a particular area permanently is called a 12) _____.

Before you can vote you must 13) _____ your name and address at the voting place.

The 14) _____ is a term used for the executive officials of a government or those who carry on the business of governing.

The name of Boss Tweed is 15) _____ with the idea of a corrupt politician.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 28. POLITICAL PARTIES SERVE NEW YORKERS

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS:

pp. 392-395, New York Has Political Parties

1. What groups make up political parties?
2. Which parties make up our present two-party system?
3. Which three parties are on the ballot in the voting machines in N.Y.?
4. How can a political party get its name and candidates printed in the voting machines?
5. What are the four things a political party does?
6. How do you join one of the major parties?
7. What does "registering in order to vote" mean?
8. What is the advantage of enrolling in a political party?
9. How does a candidate get his name on a primary ballot?
10. What is a caucus?
11. Why do political parties need the active support of their members?
12. What are "independents"?

pp. 395-396, Political Parties are Organized

13. What is the most important organized part of a political party?
14. How is the county committee organized?
15. How is the state committee organized?
16. Which candidates are not chosen in primaries? How are they selected?

pp. 396-397, Political Parties Campaign for Their Candidates

17. Why is a New York governor a potential presidential candidate?
18. Which Presidents were formerly governors of New York?
19. Where do political parties get the money used for campaigns?
20. How is the problem of bribery avoided?

pp. 397-399, New Yorkers Vote for Their Officials

21. What are the requirements for voting in New York State?
22. What is an absentee ballot?
23. What does the county election board consist of?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING THE QUESTIONS ON PAGE 400.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 28, POLITICAL PARTIES SERVE NEW YORKERS

SKIMMING FOR INFORMATION

Your purpose in reading should determine how much time you should spend in reading a selection. When you read to find a particular date, name, number or fact relevant to it, it is best to skim the reading matter.

To skim, means to look over the material without really reading until your eye catches the name or number or the subject matter you are looking for. Then read to find the answer to the question you have.

Skim Chapter 28 to find the answers to the following questions.

1. Who is Jim Dodds? _____
2. How many days must a citizen reside in an election district before he is eligible to vote? _____
3. By how many votes did Averill Harriman defeat his opponent for governor? _____
4. What is the ballot symbol of the Liberal Party? _____
5. As a joke, on what sort of ticket did Al Smith say he'd run? _____

ELLIS, CHAPTER 26. POLITICAL PARTIES SERVE NEW YORKERS

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

1. What do Americans mean when they talk about our "two-party system"? a) Only two political parties exist in the U.S. b) The candidates of two political parties win most of our elections c) Politics in the U.S. is a game d) All political parties, except the Republican and Democratic, are illegal in the U.S. 1 _____
2. Political parties do ALL of the following things EXCEPT: a) They give people a choice of the way in which the government will be run b) They keep an eye on our government officials c) They give us a way of selecting candidates for public office d) They make government officials dishonest 2 _____
3. Which is the most sensible reason for joining a particular political party? a) Most people in your neighborhood belong to a certain party; so you join it b) Members of your family belong to the same party c) You study the party platform and select the party which has the principles you support d) You join the party with the best-looking candidates 3 _____
4. What is the process of joining a political party called? a) initiation b) enrolled c) registration d) petition 4 _____
5. What is the purpose of a primary election? a) To select a party's candidates for office b) To elect candidates to public office c) To find out how many eligible voters there are d) to give people a chance to join a political party 5 _____
6. What is an advantage of joining a political party? a) You can help choose the party's candidates for office b) You can attend social events held by the party c) You know important political leaders d) You receive inside information on political questions 6 _____
7. Which organization is most important in helping to keep a political party strong? a) the state committee b) the county committee c) the village committee d) the national committee 7 _____
8. How do political parties raise money for their campaigns? a) Each party member pays dues b) They get contributions from people who are willing to give them money c) The government has a special fund for this purpose d) Officeholders who belong to the party are charged a certain percentage of their salaries 8 _____
9. ALL of the following are requirements for voting in N.Y. State EXCEPT: a) A person must be 21 years of age or older b) A person must be a citizen of the U.S. c) A person must be properly registered d) A person must be a resident of N.Y. State for at least five years 9 _____
10. ALL of the following Presidents were once governors of N.Y. State EXCEPT: a) Martin Van Buren b) Chester A. Arthur c) Grover Cleveland d) Franklin D. Roosevelt 10 _____

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW

(continued)

Match the definition in Column II with the word in Column I. There is one extra definition.

I

II

11. _____ Registration

a. A party election in which candidates for office are chosen.

12. _____ Enrollment

b. A list of signatures of people who want a person to run for office.

13. _____ Primary

c. The process of getting your name in the books at the voting place.

14. _____ Convention

d. The process of joining a political party.

15. _____ Caucus

e. A method of nominating candidates which is still used in small communities.

f. The body which nominates the candidates for governor of the state.

ELLIS, CHAPTER 29, NEW YORK CONSERVES HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES

WORDS TO LEARN

Vocabulary

People, Places, Events, et cetera

p. 403	elementary, secondary	Board of Regents, Commissioner of Education, State Department of Education, State University of New York, Associate Commissioner for Higher Education, State Historian
p. 404	barracks, veterinary, aeronautics	Cornell University, New York State Maritime Academy, United State Merchant Marine Academy, Alfred University, Harpur
p. 405	scholarships, entrance requirements, minimum salary, centralization, *epidemic	State Board of Health
p. 406	*quarantine, tuberculosis, *mentally deficient, mentally ill, *epileptics	State Department of Health, "White Plague"
p. 407	minority groups, *dispensary, social security program, *anti-discrimination law	Community Chest, Scouts, Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Ass'n, Catholic Youth Organization, Jewish Community Centers, Boys' Club, Masons, Moose, Elks, Knight of Columbus, New York State Department of Welfare
p. 408	*probation, *inmate	Correction Department, Attica, Auburn, Sing Sing, Elma Reformatory, Board of Parole
p. 409	forest preserve	Adirondacks, Catskills, Bureau of Nurseries, Conservation Department
p. 410	observation towers, pollution of streams, hatcheries	Forest, Fish and Game Commission
p. 411	*erosion, soil-conserving techniques, *contour, exhausts the soil gullies	United States Department of Agriculture, United States Agricultural Conservation Service, Soil Conservation Committee
p. 412	*aqueduct, sewage disposal plants	Croton Reservoir, Conservation Department, Lake George, Lake Placid, Thatcher Park, Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Jones Beach

ELLIS, CHAPTER 29, NEW YORK CONSERVES HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Words Used in Context

epidemic An epidemic disease is one which spreads quickly and widely. It is necessary that the community take charge when an epidemic strikes.

quarantine A quarantine is a way of stopping the spread of disease by forbidding those who have a contagious disease from travelling. Under a quarantine, the diseased are isolated to prevent the healthy from becoming infected.

mentally deficient A mentally deficient person has a subnormal intelligence. The state supports six schools for the mentally deficient.

dispensary Poor people are able to obtain medical advice and medicines at no cost or very low cost at dispensaries. The State Department of Social Welfare inspects dispensaries regularly.

probation Instead of sending a criminal to jail, he is sometimes placed on probation. While on probation, he must report to a probation officer and stay out of trouble.

inmate A person who lives with others in an institution is an inmate. Inmates of reformatories are given special training to help them become good citizens after they leave.

erosion The washing away of topsoil is called erosion. The Soil Conservation Committee has set up a program to prevent erosion and conserve soil.

contour In a contour map, points of the same elevation are connected. The farmer is taught to plow along these contour lines, rather than in straight up and down furrows. This prevents erosion.

epileptics Epileptics suffer from a disease of the nervous system. The epileptic will sometimes be seized by convulsions during an attack. Very often, he loses consciousness when this happens.

aqueduct A pipe which carries water over a long distance is called an aqueduct. An aqueduct carries water from the Croton Reservoir to New York City.

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VOCABULARY TEST

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|----------|
| 1. <u>epidemic</u> | a. epilepsy
b. widespread disease | c. board of health
d. disaster | 1 _____ |
| 2. <u>mentally deficient</u> | a. low-normal intelligence
b. mentally ill | c. sub-normal intelligence
d. weak-minded | 2 _____ |
| 3. <u>quarantine</u> | a. inoculation
b. disease germs | c. enforced isolation
d. contagious disease | 3 _____ |
| 4. <u>dispensary</u> | a. rest home for the poor
b. a place to obtain medical advice for the poor | c. a place to dispense services
d. an old-age home | 4 _____ |
| 5. <u>probation</u> | a. a trial period
b. a kind of jail | c. proof of innocence
d. probable solution | 5 _____ |
| 6. <u>inmate</u> | a. one who is closely guarded
b. schoolmate | c. resident of an institution
d. a jailer | 6 _____ |
| 7. <u>erosion</u> | a. contour plowing
b. wearing away of top soil | c. flood control
d. soil conservation | 7 _____ |
| 8. <u>contour</u> | a. the line of the land
b. the line of the plow | c. the straight line
d. the line up the hill | 8 _____ |
| 9. <u>epileptics</u> | a. contagious disease
b. bad headaches | c. nervous disease
d. epidemic | 9 _____ |
| 10. <u>aqueduct</u> | a. a raceway
b. Big "A" | c. a structure to carry water
d. a reservoir | 10 _____ |

ELLIS, CHAPTER 29, NEW YORK CONSERVES HUMAN AND NATURAL RESOURCES

DIRECTED READING

READ TO FIND THE ANSWERS TO THESE QUESTIONS.

p. 402, New York Takes Pride in Its System of Education

1. What is the history of the Board of Regents?
2. What are its duties?
3. What are the duties of the State Department of Education?
4. Trace the history of the State University.
5. Which schools are included in the State University?
6. What is the function of the local school board?
7. What are the advantages of centralization?
8. Where do we find boards of education? What do they do?

p. 405, New York Safeguards the Health of Its Citizens

9. How were the sick cared for in the early days?
10. What was the job of the early State Board of Health?
11. What methods were used to combat tuberculosis?
12. What institutions care for the mentally ill?
13. What is the duty of the Department of Mental Health?
14. How can mental troubles be prevented?

p. 407, New York Helps People in Trouble

15. What three different groups of people are helped by the state?
16. What private organizations also give help?
17. What work is done by the New York State Department of Welfare?
18. What federal program helps in caring for older people?
19. How are we fighting discrimination?
20. In what two ways does New York deal with criminals?
21. In what ways does New York try to prevent crime?
22. In what ways does New York try to reform criminals?
23. What is the job of the Board of Parole?
24. What methods do they use?

p. 408, New York Preserves Its Forest and Wildlife

25. Why was the citizens group concerned about the destruction of forests?
26. In what ways were forest preserves threatened?
27. What are the terms of the forest preserve amendment?
28. What service is provided by the Bureau of Nurseries?
29. How does the forest fire program operate?
30. What is the function of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission?
31. What is a hatchery?
32. What is the State Game Farm?

p. 411, New York Cooperates with the National Government to Save Its Soil

33. What proof do we have that our soil is eroding?
34. How does the state Soil Conservation Committee function?
35. What methods can a farmer use to conserve soil?

p. 411, New York Guards Its Water Resources

36. What two problems did New York have?
37. How did we obtain more water?
38. How has the sewage problem been attacked?
39. What three ways do we have of preventing floods?

p. 412, New York Provides Outdoor Fun

40. What are five important park areas maintained by the Conservation Department?

REVIEW THE CHAPTER BY ANSWERING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 413.

ORGANIZATION THROUGH OUTLINING - REREADING

Complete the outline below by inserting the missing items:

New York Takes Pride in Its System of Education

I. Board of Regents Supervises Education

A. Early History

1. established after the Revolutionary War
2. supervised colleges and private academies

B. Development of the School System

1. divided schools into districts
2. freed elementary schools
3. built more high schools
4. appointed Commissioner of Schools

C. Board of Regents is Powerful

1. controls 2,000,000 students and 90,000 teachers
- 2.
3. controls all institutions of higher learning

D. Organization of Board of Regents

1. thirteen members, called regents
- 2.

E. Duties of Board of Regents

- 1.
- 2.

II. State Department of Education Is Formed

A. Duties of the State Department of Education

1. supervise elementary and secondary education
- 2.
3. grant permission to open new schools
- 4.
5. supervise Associate Commissioner for Higher Education

B. Responsibilities of Associate Commissioner for Higher Education

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

C. Supervises State University of New York

1. kinds of schools
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
2. Names of some of the schools
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

D. Educational Help Given to Veterans

- 1.
- 2.

E. Additional Kinds of Schools for Special Education

- 1.
- 2.

F. New York City Offers Free Colleges

- 1.
- 2.

G. Local School Board in Each District

1. local board runs schools
2. state give much money
- 3.
- 4.

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REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. The Board of Regents has all of the following powers EXCEPT: a) Its sets up examinations for many professions b) It grants permission for new schools to open c) It sets up requirements for public school teachers d) It appoints the members of the boards of education of each school district 1 _____
2. What is the State University of New York? a) the organization which controls all institutions of private and public education in the state b) a university which is made up of all the state schools of higher learning c) a large university in New York City d) a new university established in upstate New York to take care of war veterans 2 _____
3. How are public schools financed in New York State? a) The national government supplies the money to run them b) The state government pays the expenses of public schools c) The state and local governments together pay for public schools d) Local governments alone pay for public schools 3 _____
4. What is New York's most important health problem today? a) care of the mentally ill b) care and cure of tuberculosis c) illness resulting from drinking impure water d) the treatment of smallpox 4 _____
5. Which of these state departments is concerned with the problem of children without parents? a) Department of Social Welfare b) Conservation Department c) Department of Health d) Correction Department 5 _____
6. New York City gets fresh water from all of these sources EXCEPT: a) Croton Reservoir b) distilled sea water c) reservoirs in the Catskills, d) reservoirs in Delaware County 6 _____
7. Which of these departments is concerned with running our state parks? a) Conservation Department b) Department of Health c) Department of Social Welfare d) Department of Law 7 _____
8. New York State helps preserve fish and game by doing all of these things EXCEPT: a) setting certain seasons for hunting and fishing b) operating fish hatcheries c) running game farms d) prohibiting big game hunting in the state 8 _____
9. What does New York State do to save its soil? a) encourages straight line plowing b) enforces fish and game laws c) gives aid to farmers who use conservation methods d) distributes seedlings to anyone who will plant them 9 _____
10. All of the following are important services of the State Department of Health EXCEPT: a) It builds tuberculosis hospitals b) It educates the public on disease prevention methods c) It raises money to pay for health services d) It watches over the water supplies of New Yorkers 10 _____

REVIEW QUESTIONS

(continued)

11. The body which watches over the Commissioner of Education and makes educational plans is called 11 _____
12. The officer responsible for the State Library and the State Museum is 12 _____
13. The main purpose of the first state colleges was 13 _____
14. The amount of money given to local school districts is determined by 14 _____
15. The combining of one - room school houses into large schools is called 15 _____
16. New York's most important health problem is the care of the 16 _____
17. The inspecting of hospitals, the caring for older people, the arranging for child adoptions are the responsibilities of the 17 _____
18. Prisons, reformatories and hospitals for the insane are run by 18 _____
19. The body which advises the Governor as to which criminals should be pardoned is known as 19 _____
20. The Department set up to preserve our natural resources is the 20 _____
21. Rangers are able to detect fires more readily since the construction of many 21 _____
22. Money collected for fishing and hunting licenses is used to 22 _____
23. In 1842, New York City brought in water by aqueduct from the 23 _____
24. In order to combat water pollution, cities are destroying their garbage in 24 _____
25. The Division of Parks is under the supervision of 25 _____